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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 7. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,552

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail,		$5.00
Six Months,	"	2.50
Three Months,	"	1.25
Two Months,	"	1.00

Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

In the Senate a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic was introduced by Senator Allen, and a resolution declaring war against Spain by Rawlins; Foraker, a resolution for such intervention as would bring about the independence of Cuba, and Frye a resolution demanding that Cuba be made free; Senator Mason made a vigorous speech in favor of war with Spain. —— In the House of Representatives, Marsh of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution declaring war between the United States and Spain. —— The Cabinet meeting developed nothing new; Spain's final reply to the demand of the President that Spain put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba has not yet been received; should this demand be rejected the President, it is said, will lay the whole record before Congress and be guided by its instructions. —— The N. C. railroad lease fight has ended by resolution of the board of directors; the Southern to pay costs and all expenses incurred in the suit. —— John Evans, the Rockingham rapists, will hang; Governor Russell deciding not to interfere further. —— N. C. Railroad Commission re-establish rates on wood. —— The monitor Terror arrived at Charleston, S. C., en route to Key West. —— A conference of fifty Republican members of the House of Representatives was held last night, at which is was determined to take steps to secure intervention in Cuba, armed and immediate. —— The Michigan delegation in Congress will call upon President McKinley this morning and urge the necessity of prompt and vigorous action on the Cuban question. —— New York markets: Money on call firmer at 1½@3½ per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 6¼c.; flour was affected by further weakness in wheat and closed lower; wheat—spot weak; No. 2 red $1.00⅝; corn—spot weak; No. 2 35½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, D. C., March 29.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 63 deg.; 8 P. M., 66 deg.; maximum, 71 deg.; minimum, 61 deg.; mean, 66 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.12.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer has risen slightly over the central western valleys and Northwest, and fallen generally elsewhere. It is highest over the Missouri valley and lowest over the west Gulf. Unsettled weather and rain prevails generally to-night, except over Florida and the far Northwest, where fair weather is reported. It is snowing over west Kansas and the upper lake sections. The temperature has fallen from northern Alabama to the lower lakes, and over the central western valleys; elsewhere it is slightly warmer than on last evening. The following heavy rainfalls are reported during the past twelve hours: Atlanta, 0.76; Vicksburg, 0.52; New Orleans, 0.42.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 4.9 feet.

Local forecast until 12 midnight Wednesday: Showers; colder; winds becoming fresh northerly.

Port Almanac—March 30.

Sun Rises	5.50 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.20 P. M.
Day's Length	12 H. 30 M.
High Water at Southport	1.20 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.50 A. M.

Judging from the dense silence o Hon. John Sherman, he must have retired before Day.

Perrine's comet is scooting this way at the rate of a million miles a day; but it is too soon to begin dodging yet.

The ceremony of kissing the Bible and of saying "so help me God" will henceforth be dispensed with in the Maryland courts. Two very commendable innovations, especially the former.

New Jersey, notwithstanding, the big breeze of prosperity that has struck her, is economizing. She began by cutting down the salary of her Governor from $10,000 to $7,500 a year.

Lieut. Michael Moore, who recently died in Brooklyn, N. Y., has served continuously in the United States army for eighty-five years. He enlisted as a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and remained in the army until his death.

Gen. Grant thought it would be a very easy thing for the U. S. to capture Havana. It would be a good deal easier now, for we have bigger ships and longer range guns now than we did when Gen. Grant told how it could be done.

Some literary women of New England have resolved that "war is never desirable." Before thus resolving they failed to consult the fellows who are engaged in casting guns, and turning out shot, shell, powder and other hot stuff.

That Maine company which is by chemical process extracting gold from sea water, has sent a hundred ounces to the U. S. assay office in Philadelphia. As they do not tell us how much water they manipulated or how much these 100 ounces cost, we can't figure sufficiently close on the amount of gold held in the briny deeps or determine whether it would pay to put up plants to wash it out. We would, we think, rather take our chances on taking it out in chunks up in Montgomery or Stanly county.

A couple, aged respectively 72 and 73, were recently married in New Jersey. They had been lovers in youth, and although each was wedded in the meantime they continued to love. Several years ago one became a widow, the other a widower, and then the industrious little Jersey Cupid got in his work.

The *Virginian* and the *Pilot*, two of Norfolk's daily newspapers, are to be consolidated in a few days, with the corporate name of the "Virginian and Pilot Publishing Company." A. H. Grandy will be president, and M. Glennan vice-president.

General Greely thinks we ought to utilize balloons for war purposes. This suggests an idea. Suppose we build some big balloons, fit 'em with grappling hooks and when those Spanish torpedo boats come over on this side pick 'em up and carry 'em away.

John P. Holland, the inventor of that marvellous submarine boat, is at work on a torpedo boat with which he says he can blow any ship that floats out of the water, and be safe from the pounding of the biggest battle-ship. Holland seems to be a daisy.

Delaware isn't a big State but she turns out some bouncing kids. The latest contribution to the infantile exhibits is a nine month's old cherub which at birth weighed 21 pounds and now weighs 65. It is perfectly docile except when irritated.

Miss Ima Hellpopper, of Oklahoma, has had her name divorced and now appears a Ima Helper. Miss Ima Hogg, of Texas, lives in the hope of some day having her name legally changed, when the right fellow comes along.

The nurse of the Italian poet Guiseppe Giusti, who died nearly fifty years ago, is still living at the age of one hundred and three years, and has lived all her life on bread, polenta and water, and has never tasted medicine.

It is announced that Spain will not sell Cuba at any price. Spain couldn't sell Cuba at any price without perpetrating a fraud, for she couldn't give a title worth shucks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'Connor—For rent.
W. B. Cooper—New River mullets.
Co-Operative B. and L. Association.
Rev. J. R. Marshall—Suits to order.
King Grocery—Sweet mixed pickles.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Agents.
Investor—Money wanted,

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. G. S. Reid, of Greensboro, is here.

— Mr. A. L. Henley, of Burlington, is in the city.

— Mr. J. D. Stewart, of Rockingham, is in the city.

— Mr. F. P. Sidbury, of Rocky Point, was here yesterday.

—Mr. J. C. Murchison, of Greensboro, is registered at The Orton.

— T. J. Brown, of Rocky Point, was a welcome caller at this office yesterday.

— Mr. C. G. Lambert, of Richmond, Va., General Agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was here yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Merrill, of the U. S. army, arrived last evening from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. He will go down to Fort Caswell to-day to join the commissary department.

—Mr. G. Frank Jenkins is spending several days in the city. He is secretary and treasurer of the Forsyth Manufacturing Company of Winston-Salem. He is a brother of Mrs. J. A. Howell, Jr., of this city.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, articles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Licenses were issued yesterday for the marriage of two colored couples.

— The protracted meeting is still going on at Market Street Methodist Church.

— A street crossing at the northern intersection of Fifth and Grace is much needed.

— The most unpopular man in the United States to-day is President Wm. McKinley.

— The Naval Reserves and Wilmington Light Infantry were out drilling last night.

— The C. F. T. Company is getting a steady flow of business now. Two more car loads of lettuce will go out to-day.

— Becky Claridy, colored, was convicted of disorderly conduct and fined $5.00. Justice J. J. Fowler tried the case.

— The hour for the commencement of night services will on next Sunday be changed by some of the churches to 8 o'clock.

— Mr. Samuel Bear, Sr., will have a handsome cottage erected on Wrightsville beach for occupancy during the coming season.

— A STAR representative had the pleasure last night of meeting Mr. B. S. Jones, of the well known produce commission firm of New York city.

— The four-masted schooner *Vanlear Black*, Capt. Lacey, arrived yesterday from Punta Gorda with a cargo of phosphate rock for Powers, Gibbs & Co.

— The Mayor had two cases yesterday. Jno. McCullough was fined $5.00 for disorderly conduct and a case for vagrancy against Sam Holland was dismissed.

— In the game of baseball played at Charlotte Monday Richmond defeated Boston by a score of 4 to 1 in a fourteen-inning game. The "Beaneaters" were crestfallen.

— The old Williams house, on the east side of Fifth, between Chesnut and Grace streets, is being torn down preparatory to the erection of a fine residence for Mr. W. H. Yopp.

— Workmen who are repairing sewers in the streets complain that frequently lanterns are stolen and removed at night from where they are placed by them as warnings at excavations.

— Spirits turpentine has been gradually advancing in price for the last day or two. Yesterday it was quoted at 30½ cents per gallon for machine made casks and 29½ cents per gallon for country casks.

—The Board of Audit and Finance held a conference last night with the committee of the Board of Aldermen. The budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1st was examined and discussed, but no official action was taken.

— Sedgeley Hall club house is nearing completion. Mr. H. E. Bonitz, architect and superintendent, was down to the beach yesterday and says that, barring Spanish interference, the club house will be completed by the tenth of May.

— Payments for shares to the first series of stock in the Co-operative Building and Loan Association will be due and payable on Saturday, April 2d, at the office of the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Thos. H. Wright, 114 Princess street. See ad.

— There was quite a satisfactory rehearsal of the Wilmington Musical Association last night. The affairs of the Association are progressing admirably and there is every indication that the great May festival will be the greatest musical event in the history of Wilmington.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—144 bales cotton, 6 bbls tar.

W., C. & A. Railroad—158 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—15 casks spirits turpentine, 151 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—8 casks spirits turpentine, 4 bbls rosin, 76 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—32 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 97 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—48 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Total—Cotton, 334 bales; spirits turpentine, 27 casks; rosin, 300 bbls; tar, 198 bbls. crude turpentine, 1 bbl.

To be Married at 9 A. M. To-day.

The marriage of Miss Willetta Callaway, of this city, to Mr. W. S. Glenn, of Spartanburg, S. C., will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Presbyterian manse this morning at 9 o'clock, the bride-elect being a sister-in-law to Rev. A. D. McClure, the beloved pastor of St. Andrew's Church. The groom-elect, accompanied by his brother, Mr. J. P. Glenn, arrived in the city yesterday and are registered at The Orton.

Fifth Street M. E. Church.

At Fifth Street Methodist Church this evening the services will begin at 7.45 o'clock. As matters of importance relative to the approaching revival services will be considered a full attendance of of the membership is desired. The officers and teachers of the Sunday School specially are requested to be present.

At the Opera House.

Edwin A. Davis' Company, in the four-act comedy "His Excellency," appeared last night to a very small audience. Some parts of the play were fairly good; others a trifle slow.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Squad Number Two Entertain Guests Last Night At The Armory.

THEIR COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Squad Number Three Accepted the Challenge—The Boys Sparing No Efforts to Perfect Themselves for Active Service.

Last night afte drill at the armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry there was a delightful social meeting of squad No. 2 and a number of invited guests—officers of the W. L. I. and press representatives.

The company gathered in the back parlor where a huge freezer of delicious ice cream and a variety of cakes awaited them. An enjoyable half hour was spent in partaking of refreshments and merry conversation. Then excellent cigars, "Cuban Blossom," were passed around and a number of gentlemen called upon for responses which were happily made.

Capt. J. W. St. John congratulated the boys upon the impetus they were giving to Light Infantry circles, especially by their recent challenge for a competative drill. Capt. D. MacRae also responded at length and quite interestingly. He told the boys that in case of active service, it was very probable that the regular military organizations would be largely drawn upon for officers to drill raw recruits and it was of especial importance that no pains should be spared in perfecting themselves in the tactics.

First Sergeant G. A. Cardwell made a happy response, as did also First Lieutenant C. H. White. Each of the speakers expressed the warmest feelings for the highest success of the W. L. I., and especially of squad No. 2 and appreciation for the entertainment of the evening.

During the evening it was announced that the squad's recent challenge for a competitive drill, as published in the STAR, had been accepted by squad No. 3. However, no date has yet been fixed for the drill. It is probable that almost daily squad practice drills will be held until the competitive one is "pulled off."

The following gentlemen comprise squad No. 2: Corporal R. S. Fowler, and privates Richard Bradley, Eugene Forshee, Clayton Giles, Jr., Robt. Nash, H. W. Turrentine, E. P. Willard and T. H. Wright.

Squad No. 3 comprises Corporal T. W. Davis and privates J. C. Angel, S. M. Boatwright, C. McD. Davis, G. F. James, O. A. Wiggins, Jr., H. G. Whitney and Eugene Woodward.

Participants at last evening's event, other than members of squad No. 2, were Capt. J. W. St. John, Capt. D. MacRae, First Lieutenant C. H. White, Second Lieutenant R. H. Cowan, First Sergeant T. A. Cardwell, Commissary Sergeant J. S. Hooper and press representatives.

The boys say that it is next in order for squad No. 3 to "go and do likewise" on next Tuesday night. However, it will be hard for them to eclipse the No. 2 squad's "function."

No Reflection Intended.

The STAR is informed by Mr. Maxcy L. John, of Laurinburg, that Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., feels hurt by the possible construction of the recent interview given a STAR reporter by him (Mr. John) with reference to the Evans case. It is only necessary to state that during the interview Mr. John repeatedly stated that he did not believe the unsworn statement of the negroes in regard to Mr. Dockerys having undertaken to suppress testimony; but in fact only waited to hear Mr. Dockery's denial of it. And it was far from the intention of the STAR's reporter, in preparing the article, to in the least reflect upon Mr. Dockery. Mr. John certainly said nothing to implicate his brother attorney. It has already been announced in the STAR that a sworn statement from Mr. Dockery, denying the charges made by the negroes, had been sent to the Governor.

The St. Andrews Revival.

The revival services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church are growing in interest with each service. The noon service in the Y. M. C. A. lecture room yesterday was attended by a large company of both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Gales delivered an earnest and instructive talk. Last night the evangelist was greeted by a large crowd and another enjoyable and effective service was the result. There will be the usual services to-day and to-night, which the public is urged to attend.

Strange Craft Passes Carolina Beach.

The contractor and carpenters at work on Sedgeley Hall on Carolina Beach yesterday reported seeing a strange looking craft from the beach about two miles from the shore bound South. From the description given she was evidently a torpedo boat. She was flying no flag.

Colonial Dames' Reading Circle.

There was an enjoyable semi-monthly meeting of the Reading Circle of the Colonial Dames in their apartments at the Seaboard Air Line building last night. The usual literary and social features characterized the programme. The circle is constantly growing in interest, and is proving of great profit and pleasure for the members.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Preparations for Opening the "Shelter of the Silver Cross"—State Convention to Meet Here in May.

The Ministering Circle of The King's Daughters will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time it is important that all applications for the position of matron for the "Shelter of the Silver Cross" for the approaching season be presented. However, the election of a matron will not be held until Wednesday of next week.

It has been reported that the building at the Beach now used for the Shelter was to be sold. This will not be done; it will be opened as usual for the reception of poor children about July 1st, and everything possible will be done to provide the little people a thoroughly comfortable summer's outing.

The united circles of the King's Daughters will very soon begin preparations for the entertainment of the State Convention of King's Daughters which, as has already been announced by the STAR, will convene here late in May. Possibly the most distinguished visitor expected to be in attendance is Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, of the Central Circle, King's Daughters, of New York.

Reports from the several committees canvassing for new memberships to the Wilmington Library Association are not to be submitted to a general meeting of the Ministering Circle until next Wednesday. It will be remembered that the ladies of the circle have been granted a liberal commission by the Library Association for securing annual memberships. The splendid cause to which a goodly portion of the receipts is to be dedicated, the low rate of Library membership and the very great advantages afforded by access to the rich treasures stored away in the large library abundantly merit a liberal response on the part of the people to the special offer of the Association and appeal of the Ministering Circle.

MORRILL OFF FOR NORFOLK.

Revenue Cutter Left Wilmington Yesterday at noon. Crowds of People on the Wharves to Bid Her Good by

Crowds of people watched the *Morrill* leave her wharf yesterday at noon and steam down the river on her way to the Norfolk navy yard to be put in fighting trim. As soon as it became known that the *Morrill* was to leave at twelve o'clock, numbers of people crowded down to her wharf. The movements of the officers and crew were marked by a good deal of excitement, as was natural from the fact of the cutter's leaving under circumstances so different from those under which she usually takes leave. The new recruits, of whom only one was added yesterday—a white man named Robinson who shipped as a coal-passer—were looking the least bit ill at ease, but they put on a bold front and made themselves useful as best they could. There was something of a damper, however, on the patriotic feelings of the crew and spectators, emenating from the impression that Uncle Sam was bent on preventing a fight even almost at the sacrifice of the national self-respect.

Just after the ship's bell had sounded 12 o'clock, all the lines were hauled in and the cutter turned around preparatory to going down the river. She backed a few lengths and got a good start. As she got opposite the wharf again she fired a salute to which the citizens on the wharves replied by waving their hats, while all the steam craft echoed a hearty response from numerous whistles.

The *Morrill* will finish out her complement of sixty men at Norfolk. Second Lieutenant and ordnance officer Colin S. Craig did not join the cutter here as was expected. He will catch her at Norfolk.

HOOK AND LADDER STATION.

Visitors Welcomed Yesterday and To-day—Decorations and Other Preparations.

Yesterday and to-day are visitors' days at the hook and ladder station on Dock street and the apartments and apparatus are "spick and span," as they are every day for that matter; but there is an extra touch of decorations and the boys are wearing their company colors—white and blue. National flags are tastefully draped and flowers add much beauty to the station equipment. For the benefit of visitors exhibitions of hitching, etc., are given. The boys make a record of not more than nine seconds in getting ready for leaving the station.

An allotment of duties has been made by which Assistant Chief Monroe is superintendent; Jno. Wannamaker, superintendent of the sleeping apartments; W. H. Hancammon, burnisher of brass work; H. L. Kidd has charge of the horses; T. M. Trent, harness and decorations, and H. Maultsby and substitute G. Smith, the hook and ladder truck.

Ladies are especially invited to visit the station any time to-day and see the equipment and witness drills by the horses and men.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

AT FORT CASWELL.

Work on the Fortifications—An Inspecting Officer—A Detail Ordered to the Seventh Artillery.

The Clyde steamship *Oneida* which arrived here yesterday from New York had on board fifteen hundred barrels of cement for use in constructing the new fortifications at Caswell. Twenty stevedores of this city were taken down to help unload it. The government tug *Jas. D. Easton* yesterday carried down twenty or thirty additional laborers. Stone for the new fort continues to come in over the Atlantic Coast Line from the Stewart rock quarry, Columbia, S. C. One car load has arrived over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

Inspector Arrives.

Capt. Wm. P. Duvall, formerly of Battery G, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., arrived yesterday and went down to Caswell on the *Jas. D. Easton* to inspect the fortifications. He is inspecting all the new forts.

Soldiers for Fort Slocumb.

The steamer *Wilmington* yesterday brought up from Caswell a detachment of seven soldiers ordered from Fort Caswell to join the Seventh Regiment of Artillery at Fort Slocumb, near New York city. The Seventh is one of the two new regiments, and the boys from Battery I, of the Second, who join it, will naturally fall into drill inspectors' and non-commissioned officers' places. Those in the party were Sergeant Herbert A. Johnson, in command, and Privates D. J. Padon, Walter J. Pearce, Eugene J. Jolley, Wm. H. Robertson, Alonzo Parker, and Jas. R. Kennedy. The orders were published Monday night and the soldiers left Caswell at 2 P. M. on the steamer *Wilmington*. They were not sorry to leave, as the fort was not altogether as pleasant and lively a place as they liked. They left over the Atlantic Coast Line at 7.15 o'clock last night.

Still Under Guard.

Sergeant Tscherning of Battery H, of the Fourth Regiment, is still under guard at Fort Caswell. It is not believed that he is guilty of the serious charges made against him.

Railroad Lease Fight Ended.

Directors of the N. C. Carolina Railroad met here to-night and passed a resolution providing for a cessation of the fight against the 99-year lease; the Southern to pay thirty-five hundred dollars costs to the N. C. R. R. Co., and all other expenses incurred in the lease fight suit, including special master's fees and court costs, which amount to about eight thousand dollars. It is provided, also, that all testimony and papers in the suit, of every description, go to the U. S. Circuit Court without argument and without appeal, and that the Legislature be free to take such steps as it deems wise. John Graham, the only Populist member of the board, introduced the resolution and it passed unanimously.

Under Secret Orders.

Messrs. Richard S. Palmer and B. Colford, the representatives of the United States government who arrived here Monday, left last night for Savannah. They were under secret orders, but there seems to be no doubt but that their business was merely to look after the establishment of sig na stations. That these would be established has already been forecasted in the STAR.

Messrs. Palmer and Colford with Commander Geo. L. Morton took a trip to Southport yesterday on the *Wilmington*. They consulted a set of plans frequently. Signal stations will probably be established at Cape Fear, Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookont.

SPAIN'S PROPOSITION.

With the Cheek of an Army Mule Spain Strikes a Responsive Chord in McKinley's Heart.

The following is the proposition made by Spain, and the favorable consideration of which by our weak-kneed President has disgusted all true Americans:

Spain to agree to give every assistance to the United States in the distribution of the supplies provided by the American people for the starving people in Cuba.

Spain to further agree to release the people now penned up in the fortified towns, allowing them to go out in the fields and till the ground. Owing to her own inability to provide material sustenance, Spain to accept, in behalf of the Cubans, such agricultural implements, seeds, &c., as the United States might provide.

And, lastly, Spain to cease military operations on the island, and in view of opposing no resistance to the humanitarian interference proposed by the United States, to agree to an armistice from now until the 1st of next October, during which time the present or modified form of self-government shall have a fair trial by the Cuban people. This autonomy to be of the freest possible character including the collection of taxes, a local legislature, and local officers. Two things only will be asked by Spain—first, that she still appoint the Captain General for the island and be allowed to fly her flag. The full operations of autonomy to begin with the assembling of the Cuban Congress in May, following the elections on April 24th next.

This, briefly stated, is the plan proposed by Minister Woodford for Spain and the one which the President considers of sufficient fairness to be most favorably considered, although it has not yet been formally accepted.

— Mr. George A. Hanes, a popular "knight of the grip" who travels from Winston, arrived in the city yesterday and is waiting on his trade.

JOHN EVANS TO HANG

The Governor and Council of State Will Not Interfere in the Death Penalty.

OTHER NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

N. C. Railroad Lease Fight Ended—Supreme Court Decisions—Contempt Cases Dismissed—Railway Commission Restore Rates.

Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 29.

Otho Wilson announces his candidacy for the Populist nomination for Congress. Otho says Congressman Strowd promised him at the last election to give him his support should he ever ask for it. But as "Uncle" Strowd belongs to Butler absolutely, it is not likely that the foxy Senator will allow the Congressman to throw his support to Otho. The Gideonite thinks the Republicans will aid him to secure the nomination.

No instructions have been received here by the State government relative to the movement of the State Guard or Naval Reserves. The military officers here have been daily expecting an order of some kind from the Federal government.

Raleigh people take little or no interest in local new at this time. The conversation at every turn is on the probability of war with Spain. The newspaper offices are never without visitors asking for information. When it became known yesterday that there were negotiations looking towards a settlement of the existing differences, there was universal condemnation of the President for considering such a proposal.

Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., arrived to-day with numerous affidavits and depositions denying the alleged confession of Evans as reported by the two negro jail birds.

The Booker murder trial is set for Thursday, and that of Browning for Friday. The grand jury returned a true bill against Browning for murder in the first degree.

The Baptist Board of Missions meet here Thursday night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, and also to complete arrangements for the volunteer movement in destitute portions of the State. Eighty-six of the leading Baptist divines in the State have agreed to give ten days of their time this year to preach in destitute portions of the State.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

John Evans will hang. Governor Russell, after being in session all day with the Council of State, decided not to interfere in the death penalty. Oliver Dockery presented a great number of affidavits disproving the new evidence secured by Simms. The Governor would not announce his decision in the case. A public statement will probably be made to-morrow.

The Railway Commission unanimously sustains the exceptions of the railroads to the reduction of wood rates. The old wood rate will remain in effect.

Supreme Court decisions are announced as follows:

Worth & Co. vs. Ferguson, from New Hanover, reversed; Horne vs. Commissioners, from Cumberland, reversed; Johnson vs. Townsend, from Robeson, new trial; Lucas vs. Railroad, from Bladen, petition allowed and new trial granted; McLeod vs. Nimocks, from Robeson, modified and affirmed; Cooper vs. McKinnon, from Robeson, affirmed. The court reaffirmed decision of the lower court giving Treasurer Worth judgment for eleven thousand dollars against the bondsmen of ex-State printer Stewart.

In Wake Superior Court, Judge Timberlake entered a verdict of not guilty in the case against Col. A. B. Andrews, charging him with misdemeanor for contempt of the Railway Commission in refusing to answer questions. Solicitor Pou had three other cases, against Miller, Munson and Potts, officers of the Southern, non-suited. Solicitor Pou said he undertook the cases at the Governor's suggestion, but that he had been deserted; said he had a host of counsel to assist him at the last court, but he had been abandoned at the finish. He told the judge his decision was in accordance with the law; that he had to present the stoic's side because he was left alone.

The cases against the Southern and the Seaboard for discriminating in the issuance of free passes were tried together. The evidence was agreed upon and the case is in the nature of a test. It was argued by counsel. Judge Timberlake reserves his decision till morning.

KINSTON NEWS NOTES.

Improvements in This Growing City—Lumber and Tobacco Industries.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

KINSTON, N. C., March 29.

Your correspondent is glad to note the continued growth of the enterprising town of Kinston. Among the many late improvements is the incorporation of The Gay Lumber Company, with a capital stock of $50,000. This company have lately constructed a railroad fifteen miles, on which they convey timber from the country.

Hines Bros. have also recently put in a mammoth saw and planing mill and dry kiln.

Mr. B. W. Canady, one of Kinston's most progressive business men, is erecting three large brick stores. Also a large tobacco warehouse, 100 by 200 feet, with a three-story prize house, 40 by 100 feet, connected.

The Standard Oil Company have recently put in a 20,000 gallon storage tank, and warehouse for storage of oils. They have also given the town the convenience of the tank wagon service.

— The STAR is glad to note that Mr. Neil Emerson, who has been quite sick, was well enough to be out yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUESTION!

Why do you make your ICE CREAM at home when we can furnish you for 35c quart, 50c half gallon, or $1.00 per gallon, packed and delivered to any part of the city? FARRIS' CREAM is sold on its merits.

mar 30 tf 17 South Second Street.

Hyman's Sweet Mixed Pickles

—AND—

CHOW-CHOW

20 Cents Per Quart.

The King Grocery Co.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER,

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

mar 30 tf

Co-Operative Building and Loan Association.

PAYMENTS FOR SHARES TO THE FIRST series of stock in the "Co-operative Building and Loan Association" will be DUE AND PAYABLE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1898, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, 114 Princess street.

WALKER TAYLOR, President.
W. A. JOHNSON, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:
Walker Taylor, D. O'Connor,
John D. Bellamy, R. C. Moore,
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Subscription book now open.
THOMAS H. WRIGHT,
mar 30 3t Secretary and Treasurer.

New River Mullets.

100 Bbls. Mullets.
50 Sardines.
300 Kegs Nails.
400 Bdls. Hoop Iron.
100 Bdls. Rivets.
300 Bags Shot.

W. B. COOPER,
mar 30 tf [illegible] North Water street

Cut Price This Week

ON A SELECT LOT OF

Norton Yam Sweet Potatoes.

Just the right size for frying and baking. Price per peck only —. Well I will tell you when you call; so very low I hate to give it away. See?

Loose Muscatel Raisins 5c lb.

Large fat Raisins. So nice for cooking and good to eat just so.

S. W. SANDERS,
mar 29 tf AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Like a trial of a pair of our LATEST SPRING STYLE SHOES for Men and Boys is sufficient to convince you of their unsurpassed merit.

Men's Shoes, solid leather, from $1.00 a pair and upwards. Men's Tan Shoes from $1.48 a pair and upwards. Boys' Shoes from 98c a pair and upwards, solid leather. A lot of Ladies' Shoes in Opera Toe or Common Sense, from $1.00 and upwards. Ladies' Spring Heel Shoes from $1.25 a pair and upwards. Call and examine these goods before making your selections elsewhere, at

A. SHRIER'S,
mar 26 tf 114 Market street.

We Are Your Friends.

We have conducted successfully a square, legitimate and honest business, in consequence of which we have had our share of prosperity. All of which encourages us to continue our efforts in this line and we hope to give full satisfaction, fill orders promptly, give full value and treat our customers fair, and if we make errors shall promptly correct them.

THIS IS OUR STAND

and we shall hope to win your trade on this basis. We sell from first hands such as

D. S. Meats,
Lard, Flour,
Coffee, Grain,
and Hay.

Vollers & Hashagen,
Wholesale Provisions.
mar 23 tf

For Rent.

HOUSE CORNER SECOND AND Dock; thirteen rooms; modern improvements; suitable for a boarding house. Apply to D. O'CONNOR,
mar 30 Real Estate Agent.

THREE GOOD HOUSES.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Howard Tailoring Co.,
American Woolen Mills Co.,

Where Men's and Boys' Suits are made-to-measure, ready to wear. Other furnishing goods. High grades. Low prices. Fit guaranteed. [illegible]

REV. J. R. MARSHALL, Agent,
Old Court House, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 30 [illegible]

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30

WHY THEY "FOLDED THEIR TENTS."

It seems that some New England men entertain the hope of being able to revive the iron and steel industry in that section, the hope being based on the practicability of securing reasonably cheap fuel by some new process for making coke, and the prospect of securing lime sufficiently near by to make the cost of transportation small. These two items secured they would depend upon ores imported from Cuba, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. In referring to this the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"The New England business interests have been somewhat aroused of late by the discussion of the resuscitation of the iron and steel manufacturing industry here in this section. After hearing so much in the past few years about the decadence of this industry which but a comparatively short time ago was in such a flourishing state here—such a proposition cannot but be of deep moment. Without going into the history of our local iron business, it may have been said to have passed away with the closing up of the Norway Iron & Steel Works about a decade ago. Since then a few bar iron mills have continued in operation, but their importance has been continually lessening.

"Our iron manufacturers have, in truth, 'folded their tents and silently stole away,' going to those section of the country more favorably situated for the successful prosecution of their business. Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago seemed to be the natural centres for such an industry. In a district where fuel and lime were cheap and close at hand, the two greatest essentials were secured. These points were also much nearer to the great ore beds and quite as important, they are centrally located so far as the population of the country at large is concerned and have most excellent facilities for shipping to any part of the country and at very favorable rates.

Judging from recent developments in the iron and steel trades, the proximity of the mills to the ore beds is of less importance than their closeness to the fuel or lime supplies or to the great iron consuming centres. Some of the largest and most modern plants have been recently erected in the Pittsburg district, no disposition being evinced to build in the Lake Superior ore district.

"It is evident that unless New England plants are thus favorably located they can hardly compete. Those sanguine of the upbuilding of a local industry think Boston is advantageously situated. Our supplies are to be obtained in Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Cuba, and low water rates will enable their being landed here at favorable prices. Lime is obtainable within thirty-five miles of Boston."

We reproduce this because it contains some facts which are suggestive and apply more or less to other things as well as to iron. The iron and steel industry left New England because other sections had the advantage of New England in proximity of ores, fuel and lime, and consequently in cheapness of production, in which New England found herself unable to compete and therefore had to practically surrender the manufacture of iron and steel to the sections which could manufacture more cheaply. Another illustration of the survival of the fittest or of the strongest. The necessary conditions to the successful manufacture of iron and steel, where there is competition, seem to be cheap ones, cheap fuel and cheap lime, which New England did not have to the same extent that other competing sections did and therefore she went under as a manufacturer of iron and steel.

No reference is made in the extract which we quote to the South as an iron and steel manufacturing section, and yet this industry is making quite as much if not more progress than it did in Pennsylvania when Pennsylvania wrested it from New England, and for the same reason that it has an abundance of ores which cost less delivered at the furnaces than the ores delivered at the Pennsylvania furnaces do, and fuel and lime in greater abundance, in closer proximity to the furnaces, and cheaper than the Pennsylvania furnaces can command them. With good facilities for transportation by rail to internal markets and to tide water for transportation by river, also, what is there to prevent an increase development of the iron and steel manufacturing industry in the iron belt of the South? And why shouldn't it assume as great or greater proportions than it has attained in the iron-making sections of the North? The rapidity with which the industry has been developed in Alabama within the past few years and the proportions which it has reached are simply an index of the possibilities that may be achieved in the years to come.

The iron and steel industry is already leaving some portions of Pennsylvania, where a few years ago it was a leading one, for the reason that they can't bear the cost of the transportation of ores, fuel and lime and compete with other sections more favorably situated in this respect, and the iron industry is being replaced by mills for the manufacture of silk.

It is interesting to learn in this connection that there is little likelihood of the Lake Superior mining regions becoming a competitor in the manufacture of steel and iron, for the reason that they have not the supplies of fuel and lime, unless at a cost which would more than offset their abundant and cheap ores. They are not as favorably situated in this respect as the iron belt of the South, which has in addition to abundant and cheap ores an abundance of cheap fuel and lime, affording all the requisites to cheap manufacture. This practically leaves as competitors of the South only the iron producing section south of the lakes, with which the South has already amply demonstrated her ability to compete, and to undersell when it comes to a matter of close bidding.

But there is another point in this extract worthy of note as bearing upon the industry-handicapping effect of the protective tariff. If this industry is to be resuscitated in New England, the men who engage in it will have to import their iron ores and also their coal. The protective tariff lays tribute on both of these for the benefit of American iron and coal miners. That was one of the objections to putting a duty on iron and coal, because it would prevent the establishment of iron or steel industries along the Atlantic coast so far removed from the sources of supply of ore and coal as to make the cost of transportation too much, and therefore make it impossible to build up this industry in the coast cities to compete with those nearer to the mines.

The New England men who are hoping to be able to revive the iron and steel industry in their section possibly realize this now, and although they may be able to do it with imported ores and fuel, with low freights, they cannot help but see that they could do it much more easily if they could get their ores and coal duty free. They have right there an object lesson in protection which to favor one industry strangles another.

FROM ALBEMARLE TO ATLANTA.

On March 6th the STAR stated that it was in receipt of a letter from a resident of New Hampshire, who desired to purchase a farm in the South. He writes us that as a result of this announcement he had up to some time last week received twenty-four letters. These letters were written by persons living at points along from Albemarle Sound to Atlanta, Georgia, the tracts offered ranging from 250 to 3,000 acres, some in a wild state, others cultivated, and varying in price from $1 an acre to a much higher price.

What seemed to strike this New England seeker for information was the general intelligence exhibited by the writers in the praseology and neat penmanship of their letters, which came as a sort of revelation to him and removed whatever of impression he may have had, and which a good many in his latitude have, that reading and writing are among the arts unacquired by the "common folks" of this section. His ideas on this subject have, he admits, been materially changed by the reading of these letters.

This gentleman appears to be a close observer of the industrial movement in the country and especially in his section, where he notes and in his letter refers to the signs of decay and unrest, and is a believer in the immense possibilities of the South and her future full of promise.

He and thousands of others realizing the opportunities which the South offers the man of capital, industry, skill and thrift, and tired of the inhospitable climate, and other drawbacks of the sections in which they live, are turning their eyes southward where the opportunities for comfort and competence are better, and where they feel that they will have a cordial welcome.

In conclusion our correspondent expresses his obligations to THE STAR for the service it rendered him in being the means of bringing him the numerous replies to the information he desired, in which connection we may say that it always gives us pleasure to impart such information as we can for the benefit of those seeking information as to the South and for the benefit of the South, which for some years has been and is now supplying homes to thousands of good people from the North and West and will supply homes for many thousands more.

MINOR MENTION.

There seems to be a conflict between the statement made by President McKinley in his message to Congress accompanying the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry, and the statement made in the report by the Spanish Court, in reference to the opportunities afforded the Spanish authorities to pursue the investigations. The President says "the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities." Referring to the inability to make a statement as to the condition of the inside of the vessel, the Spanish report says: "This is to be attributed to the regretable refusal to permit the necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission, both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officials commanded to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in the salvage work." Here is a direct conflict, the President stating that every opportunity had been given for investigation, the Spaniards saying not only that no opportunity had been given, but that permission was refused. The Spaniards did send down some divers but this was independent and without co-operation with our divers. As the case stands now it amounts to a question of veracity, and on this will largely hinge the contention of Spain that the explosion was purely accidental, came from the inside, and that, therefore, Spain is neither directly nor indirectly responsible for it.

⁂

A report comes from Washington that the French Minister has been holding conferences with the Department of State with a view to mediation between this country and Spain in the matter of Cuba, and that this talk is "assuming tangible form." It has been heretofore intimated that Italy had offered her services as mediator, and that France had shown a disposition that way, and therefore this report from Washington does not come altogether as a surprise. None of the European Governments want to see war between this country and Spain, for none of them have anything to gain by it and some of them have much to lose. We have about $1,200,000,000 worth of commerce with Europe. Most of it, or about $1,000,000,000, with England, Germany and France. War would, of course, for the time being, at least, greatly interfere with, if it did not destroy, this commerce, and that is a sufficient reason why they do not desire war but, on the contrary, will advise Spain to seek peace, and will use whatever of moral suasion they may have with both powers to preserve the peace. The probability of any of these powers actively siding with Spain in the event this moral suasion fail is out of the question, for they all have enough to command their attention in the far East, where they have more vital interests at stake than they have in Spain. But aside from their commerce some of them have money interests in Spanish securities which can be best taken care of by peace brought about by mediation and some plan, if possible, by which Spain will be permitted to retain sovereignty over the island of Cuba, upon which she has been so largely dependent for her revenues—a matter in which the Rothschilds and other European money lenders who hold Spain's securities are very much interested. This, aside from the commercial motive, is the main inspiration of the desire to mediate.

TWINKLINGS.

—"Why, yes, he is the most restless child I know." "Won't sleep at night?" "Why, he can't even sleep at church."

—"There is one thing I like about volcanoes," remarked the quiet man; "when they smoke they don't use cigarettes."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Difficulties in the Way: "I believe in an aristocracy of intellect." "Oh! I don't know! There would be the same old scrap as to who would belong to it."—*Puck.*

—Mr. Hunker—"I have a speaking acquaintance with Miss Throckmorton." Mr. Spratts—"You are very lucky. All her other acquaintances are listening acquaintances."—*Judge.*

—Great Forehead—First Boy—"My papa knows more than your papa does." Second Boy—"I bet he doesn't. Did you ever see my papa? His forehead reaches down to the back of his head."—*London Tit-Bits.*

—His Right to a Pension: "Upon what basis did you get your pension, Jarley? You wern't in the war, were you?" "No; but I had to walk all the way to Canada to escape service, and it ruined my health."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Not Out of Place: Little Oscar had just received a train of cars for his birthday, and he insisted on taking them to bed with him. His mother protested. "You should not take the cars to bed with you," she said. "Why not?" asked Oscar. "These are sleeping cars."—*New York Evening Journal.*

—"What makes you think you would succeed in my business?" asked the merchant of the man who was willing to accept a salary. "I am a philosopher," was the answer. "I firmly believe that nothing was made in vain. Therefore, I must be good for something, and your business is about the only thing I haven't experimented in."—*Washington Star.*

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle:* R. R. Bell says that Mitchell Pardue, in Somers township, has a little girl named as follows: Mary Rementa Olla Ludentia Laura Susetta Missouria Georgiana Johnie Pressley Rhoda Diarretta Jane Cornetta Bailey Pardue.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* The death of Mr. W. R. Davis occurred late Saturday evening at his home in Brogden township. He was about 67 years of age and had been in failing health for the past two years, therefore his death was not unexpected.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* For some time past woods fires have been raging in sections of country around Stedman and it has just lately developed that the fires were of incendiary origin. Several persons are under suspicion. The Riley estate, the same over which there was such a great legal contest, the lands of Mr. J. D. Geddie and Mr. W. G. Maxwell, have suffered most. —— Late Saturday afternoon George Holliday and Pompey Williams, both colored, got into a quarrel, the result of which was Holliday striking Williams near the right temple with a brick. The injury was so serious that Holliday was refused bail, and was placed in jail. The injured man has developed no dangerous symptoms as yet.

— Raleigh *Post:* Governor Russell yesterday granted a pardon to Thomas Wilson, convicted of assault with intent to commit rape, at the fall term, 1897, of Alleghany Superior Court, and sentenced to five years in the State's prison. In granting the pardon, the following reasons are assigned: The trial Judge, Starbuck, advises that the punishment here be reduced to a fine. There may be doubt about the power of the Governor to commute in any case where the Court has already imposed the minimum sentence. The judge and jury think that this man ought not to be sent to State's prison at all. He has paid into the hands of Governor Doughton two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) for the benefit of the school fund of Allegany county. Let the pardon be granted upon the condition that he pays all the costs. Pardon granted.

— Alamance *Gleaner:* Mr. Zeno Woody, of the southern part of the county, whom we mentioned in this paper week before last as having fallen from a barn which he was helping a neighbor to build, producing concussion of the brain, died a few days later. —— "Uncle Cape" Simmons, colored, passed away last Thursday. He was very old. He used to say that he was over one hundred years old, and certainly he must have been close to one hundred. He maintained himself and wife entirely by his daily labor up to a little more than a year ago. —— Nearly three years ago we made mention of a very fat baby, who has grown to be a good sized boy but has not yet discarded his flesh. Now we have another belonging to the same family to mention, fleshier if possible than the other. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Jones, of this place. They have three. Wayland is six years old and weighs 45 pounds, Charlie is three years old and weighs 47 pounds, and Brodie, the baby, is seven months old, measures 27 inches around the waist, and weighs 40 pounds. The large babies, though fleshy, are in the best of health, sprightly, jolly boys.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Speaking of brave men, Fitzhugh Lee seems to fill the bill pretty well in that respect, all things considered.—*Philadelphia Record, Ind.*

—— Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, who will command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads, is a Southern man. He was born in Maryland. Robely D. Evans ("Fighting Bob") is a Southern man. He was born in Virginia. The South is at the front in the navy.—*Savannah News Dem.*

—— Three new cotton mills are projected in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Every new cotton mill in the land of cotton is a new token of the eventual supremacy of the United States in making cloth for the world as well as in growing the fibre. The two things go nicely and logically and thriftily together.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— As long as Cuba remains a colony of Spain, the Cuban Question will reappear to harass and disturb us at various intervals of time. It will be as perennial as the "sick man of Europe." Until the Powers drive the Turk from Europe, they will continue to have trouble from his occupancy of Constantinople, Indeed, the presence of the "sick man" is one of the causes which makes enormous standing armies abroad necessary.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Ind.*

—— Modern Spaniards have cause to curse their forefathers, who drove the Anselms (now Rothschilds) out of that country, a hundred years ago. The great bankers now literally own everything Spain ever had, even her dynasty. They have the new Almaden quicksilver mines; they have liens on the most prolific sources of Spanish revenue, including the rich crown lands, vineyards and iron mines. Spain is paying dear for her cruelty to the children of Abraham.—*Chattanooga Times, Ind.*

Miss Cisneros has written a book on her escape from Cuba. As the American people are pretty familiar with that story the young lady's book is somewhat belated, in addition to which people have a good deal more to interest them now in watching how Spain is going to escape out of this mix.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. †

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

DANGER IN A SHAKE.

A LEARNED DISQUISITION ON DISEASE TRANSFER.

Microbes of Every Kind Find Lodgment In the Skin—Contact Even of the Cleanly May Spread Contagion—Serious Results From Hand Clasping.

Is it possible for one man to communicate disease to another by the shaking of hands?

If this question be true, should the custom be abandoned or should it be modified under medical instruction so as to minimize the danger?

The existence of micro-organisms inimical to life and health has been established beyond dispute. Dr. Breiter founds his thesis, recently printed in The Medical Record, on this hypothesis. But his leading point, insisted upon with much force, is the danger which is hidden in the apparently harmless and sometimes pleasing custom of shaking hands. He says:

"That the surface of the human body is a very hotbed for the propagation of a great variety of micro-organisms Fuerbinger, Mittman, Bizzozero, Magiora and Welch have elucidated most conclusively. It is certainly beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the presence of a predisposing factor and sometimes even without that the microbic diseases are ushered into existence by their individual prototypes, this being essentially brought about by contact in some way of the two contingent forces. Modern surgery is founded on this principle. The carefulness with which we prepare our hands and surgical instruments before and after a surgical operation well exemplifies the importance of a familiarity with its dangers in every sense.

"We recognize that many of our microbic diseases, especially of the exanthematic type, eliminate their toxic element very largely through the medium of the skin, which undergoes extensive exfoliation, disseminating the poison far and wide. Isolation is resorted to and enforced most rigorously, thereby checking the spread of the disease, and then disinfectants lavishly used cause the destruction of the offending armies. In the era of scientific prophylaxis consequent upon the introduction of the microscope, bacteriology and antiseptics we find a steady decline of epidemics either developing in the outer world or in our hospital wards. Yet accidental inoculations of tuberculosis, smallpox and vaccinia, as well as more horrible diseases, still exist and are but demonstrations of either an unavoidable cause or a faulty observance of established data."

Dr. Breiter gives a thorough discussion as to what may be the result of contact of the hands. He declares that with men who are of cleanly habits, but who have acquired disease and such as they would wish to hide from their fellow men, the specific bacillus of this disease has been found in filth collected from the hand. He has found tubercle bacilli in the dirt taken from the hand of the man suffering from tuberculosis, the Klebs-Loeffler microbe among cases of suspected diphtheria and had no doubt that the specific germs of every microbic disease may and would be found in millions on the surfaces of the hands if proper experimentation were made. He proceeds as follows:

"Many victims of scarlet fever, both in the early and desquamative stages, especially the latter, are walking the streets of every large city ready to ingraft upon the moist hand of any chance acquaintance the prolific virus of the disease. The same may be said of persons with pulmonary tuberculosis, whose hands and handkerchiefs, through constant wiping of the mouth, are foul and saturated with the bacteria laden expectoration of the disease. Tuberculosis of the hand, the lesion large or small in area, often painless and unrecognized as such for a long while and perhaps untreated, is by no means an infrequent occurrence. Scabies, we know, has a marked predilection for the hand. Need I mention others? Now whether these conditions are the result of hand to hand contact or not does not matter. The conditions themselves are dangerous elements, and it is the consideration of such factors in the causation of disease that we are studying.

"Of course the mucous membrane serves as a better pabulum for the invasion and development of micro organisms, but the skin is not absolutely negative in that respect, and if it were it would make little difference, as the two, skin and mucous membrane, are very often in close apposition with each other. We know that the hand has carried bacteria to the mouth, disseminating contagion in that way. Typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria and other diseases are known to have been produced that way. Why search through medical libraries for similar and perhaps more conclusive evidence? The subject has passed the stage of novelty. So while we professional people are by reason of our profession forced to invite and then to battle—for we have antiseptics—with these enemies, there is no reason why we should unnecessarily and under the cloak of custom invite them and then leave them to do their harm.

"Some may look upon this subject with derision. Nevertheless the truth is this: No matter how small the percentage of evil consequences arising from this universal handshaking, the total number, in view of its extensiveness, must necessarily be great. The subject is deserving of serious consideration. Conscientious physicians and surgeons will accord it."

Pleasure.

Pleasure, rightly understood, is the true ultimate point wherein all our lines of conduct ought to center. What we do for mankind, for the public, for our friends or our neighbors tends to the increase of happiness or diminution of evil among them or to some good or convenience from whence they may reap a benefit. It is a duty we owe ourselves to make our lives in every part of them as pleasurable as we can, with our best industry and contrivance, only remembering to contrive for every part, not for one small portion of our span in neglect of all the rest.—New York Ledger.

His Start In Life.

"They tell me, sir, that you had very little capital when you started out to build your fortune."

"The only capital I had," said the self made man, with a degree of pride, "was capital I."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Vanlear Black, 602 tons, Lacey, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Percy and Lillie, 479 tons, Miller, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emma S, 60 tons, Cahoon, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John H Tingue, 483 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory (Br) 131 tons, Munro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Yearby (Br) 1665 tons, Goldsworthy, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

Cambay (Br), 1693 tons, Rees, Alex Sprunt & Son.

The Untrustworthy Liar.

Coming in on the Painesville car the other morning two real estate dealers were "talking shop."

"I heard a man get off a pretty good thing about Dash and Blank the other day," said one of them.

"What was it?" the other asked.

"He said, 'I'd much rather deal with Dash than with Blank.' 'Why so?' I inquired. 'You know Dash is a man whom you can't believe under any circumstances.' 'That's the very reason I prefer him to Blank. Dash lies all the time, so you're never fooled by him, but Blank lies only half the time, and the great trouble is that you never know when he's doing it.' "—Cleveland Leader.

A smooth piece of whalebone is far better for curling ostrich feathers than a knife, as it is not likely to cut or damage them.

The one thing for which lace paper may be used and be considered good form on a table is for cheese.

Pains of Rheumatism

Have Completely Disappeared Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Rheumatism is due to acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and permanently cures the aches and pains of rheumatism. Read the following:

"I was troubled with rheumatism when I was a small boy, and I have been a sufferer with it more or less all my life. Not long ago I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me so much good I continued its use, and since taking three bottles I have felt no symptoms of rheumatism." R. B. BLALOCK, Durham, N. C.

"I was troubled with rheumatism and could hardly walk. I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and today am a well man." ROBERT JONES, 302 Macke St., Wilmington, North Carolina.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25c.

Aluminium and Iron.

It is found that the addition of from two to five pounds of aluminium to a ton of iron renders it grayer and softer, the slag rising rapidly and completely to the surface and leaving the metal in a far purer and better condition than before. In this case, too, the iron is more fluid in the ladle and can be poured into small molds without any tendency to chill, and the formation of "waster" castings, due to blowholes, is entirely avoided. The aluminium does not reduce the melting point of cast iron or steel, but increases its fluidity by the removal of impurities. But the effect of a small proportion of aluminium upon steel with medium carbon is to increase its tenacity and impair its ductility. It may also be used in the same proportion in brass manufacturing and in larger quantities for making "aluminium brass." —Exchange.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7⅜
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ₩ ℔	6	@	7¼
Shoulders ₩ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ ℔	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ₩ ℔		@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ₩ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—₩ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—₩ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—₩ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	2 50	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—₩ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—₩ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	48	@	50
Car load, in bags—White	47	@	48
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES—₩ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ₩ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ₩ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ₩ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 45	@	1 50
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ₩ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	85
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ₩ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ₩ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5⅝
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ₩ ℔—Northern	3¾	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
₩ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ₩ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ₩ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	13

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 30¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 29¾ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.20 per bbl for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel for Hard, and $2.00 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 27, 26½c; rosin firm, $1.45, $1.50; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	21
Rosin	300
Tar	198
Crude Turpentine	1

Receipts same day last year.—13 casks spirits turpentine, 189 bbls rosin, 159 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts.	₩ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅝	"	"
Low Middling	5 5-16	"	"
Middling	5¾	"	"
Good Middling	6	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—334 bales; same day last year, 8.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN.—Firm; 47½@50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $3.00 to $7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Money on call was firmer at 1½@3½ per cent.; last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, actual business in bankers' bills 483½ for demand and 480¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 481½@482 and 484½@485. Commercial bills were 480@480½. Silver certificates 55½@56½. Bar silver 55½. Mexican dollars 45. Government bonds were strong; U. S. new 4's registered 121; do. coupon, 121; U. S. 4's 109; do. coupon, 111; U. S, 2's, 98; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼; do. 5's, coupon, 111½. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 123; do. 4's 100.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Rosin was steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—Spirits turpentine dull and no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Spirits turpentine steady at 30c; sales 864 casks; receipts 970 casks. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales reported; receipts 3,395 barrels; sales are said to have been made on private terms at lower prices on water white and D and below.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 29.—While lacking in the substantial developments of yesterday, cotton futures were again dominated by political news. A steady start was made with prices one point higher to one point lower as a result of a favorable response by Liverpool to our rally of yesterday, but soon after the call an easier feeling prevailed. Trading was spasmodic with selling of long cotton quite general. Near the close there was a partial reaction in light covering. The close was steady at a net loss of one to three points. Actual sales of futures were 102,100 bales.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton was steady; middling 6⅛c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales of 102,100 bales; March 5.88c, April 5.88c, May 5.93c, June 5.94c, July 5.97c, August 5.99c, September 5.96c, October 5.96c, November 5.97c, December 5.00c, January 6.01c.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 6⅛c; middling gulf 6⅜c; sales 620 bales.

Net receipts 371 bales; gross receipts — bales; exports to the Continent 2,050 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 620 bales; stock 197,686 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,735 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,997 bales; exports to the Continent 13,648 bales; stock 912,170 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 42,844 bales; exports to Great Britain 37,586 bales; exports to the Continent 43,939 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 7,860,624 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,867,889 bales; exports to France 724,917 bales; exports to the Continent 2,446,308 bales.

March 29—Galveston, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 3,477 bales; Norfolk, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 391 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6⅛, net receipts 994 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5¾c; net receipts 334 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6⅜c, net receipts 304 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 2,438 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5½c, net receipts 5,485 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5⅝, net receipts 1,396 bales; Memphis, steady at 5½, net receipts 1251 bales; Augusta, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 718 bales; Charleston, steady at 5 9-16c, net receipts 185 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Flour was affected by further weakness in wheat and closed lower. Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red $1 00½; options opened weak and continued so all day except for a midday rally and a liberal decrease in Bradstreet's visible supply; the bearish influences were disappointing cables, disquieting Washington news and heavy liquidation, especially near the close; final sales were ⅞@1⅞c net lower; No. 2 red March closed 98⅛c; May closed 98⅛c. Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 35⅞c; options opened easy with wheat, and ruled weak all day, influenced by liquidation, lower cables and scarcity of buying orders, closing ⅛c net lower; May closed 33⅛c; July closed 34⅛c. Oats—Spot quiet—No. 2, 29¾c; options were quiet and easier, closing ⅛c net lower; a heavy export trade was a feature. May closed 28⅞c. Lard firm; Western steam $5 22½@5 25; May $5 30, nominal; refined steady. Pork steady. Butter firm—Western creamery 15@19½; do. factory 12@14½c; Elgins 19½c; imitation creamery 14@17c; State dairy 14@18½; do creamery 15 @19c. Cheese dull; large white September 7½c. Cotton seed oil quiet; prime crude 19@19½c; prime yellow 22c. Petroleum dull. Rice—the market was steady. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 5⅝; No. 7 jobbing 6⅛; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@16c. Sugar—Raw quiet and firm; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 4c; refined firmer.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Grain and provision markets were all lower today, the weakness being especially pronounced in wheat. Washington news caused general unloading. Wheat closed with a net decline of 2c for July and 1c for May. Corn and oats closed ⅛@⅛c lower each, and provisions declined 2½c for ribs and 10c for provisions. Lard was better supported and advanced 2½c.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Cash quotations: Flour dull, Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 95c; No. 2 red $1 01¼@1 02¼. Corn—No. 2 28⅝@28⅞. Oats—No. 2 24⅞@25; No. 2 white, free on board 28¼@29¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 26¾@28¼c. Rye—No. 2 49¼c. Mess pork per bbl., $9 37½@9 42½. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 95@4 97½. Short rib sides, loose, $4 82½@5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 25@5 40. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 19½.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May $1 04¼, 1 04¼, 1 01½, 1 04¼; July 83⅛, 83⅜, 81¾, 81⅞; September 77¼, 77¼, 75¾, 76⅛; December 77⅝, 77⅝, 76⅛, 76¼c. Corn—May 28⅞, 29, 28⅝, 28¾c; July 30¼, 30⅜, 30, 30⅛; September 31⅛, 31⅛, 31⅛, 31¼c. Oats—May 24⅞, 25⅛, 24¾, 24⅞c; July 23, 23, 22¾, 22¾c. Pork, per bbl.—May $9 37½, 9 50, 9 30, 9 40; July $9 50, 9 50, 9 25, 9 47½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $4 95, 4 97½, 4 92½, 4 97½; July $5 02½, 5 05, 5 00, 5 05. Ribs, per 100 lbs.—May $4 97½, 5 00, 4 95, 5 00; July $5 02½, 5 05, 5 00, 5 05.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and easy; spot, month and April 97⅜@97½c; May 98@98⅛c; steamer No. 2 red 93⅞@94c; Southern wheat by sample 95@99c; do on grade 94@98c. Corn dull and easy; spot and month 33@33⅛c; April 33@33¼c; May 33¼@33½c; steamer mixed 32½@32⅝c; Southern white corn 34@35c; do yellow 33@34c. Oats easier; No. 2 white 33@34c; No. 2 mixed 30½@31c. Rye dull and easier; No. 2 near by 55¼c; No. 2 Western 56¼c. Hay quiet; choice timothy $12.50@13.00. Grain freights very quiet and rates steady; steamer to Liverpool per bushel 3¼d May; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s 6d April. Sugar strong and unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Lettuce $1.50@1.75.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand and prices higher. American middling fair 3 25-32d; good middling 3 17-32d; American middling 3⅜d; low middling 3¼d; good ordinary 3 3-32d; ordinary 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,600 American. Receipts 39,000 bales, including 35,600 American. Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed steady. American middling (l m c): March 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; March and April 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; April and May 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyer; May and June 3 20-64d seller; June and July 3 20-64d buyer; July and August 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; August and September 3 20-64d seller; September and October 3 19-64@3 20-64d seller; October and November 3 19-64d buyer; November and December 3 19-64d seller; December and January 3 19-64d seller; January and February 3 19-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Vanlear Black, 602 tons, Lacey, Charlotte Harbor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.

500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.

100 Barrels Molasses all grades

50 Barrels Cider.

100 Cases Star Lye.

200 Bags Coffee.

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Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

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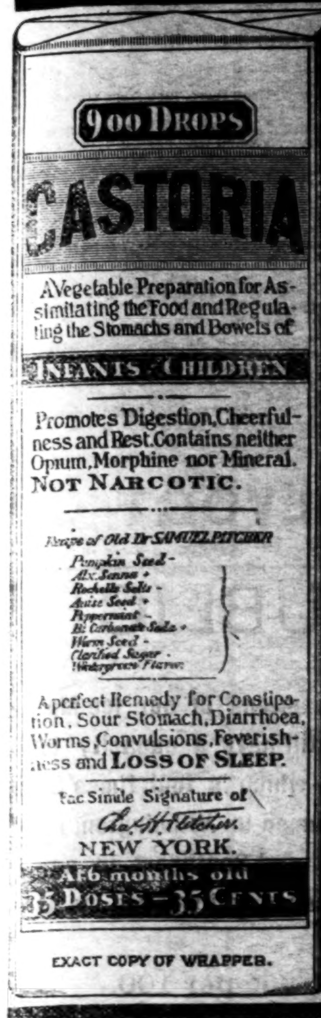
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

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OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

They Devote Themselves Abroad to Things They Wouldn't See at Home.

"One of the curiosities of American travel abroad," said a tourist who has just returned from his annual jaunt on the continent, "is a man's anxiety to look at the very things in Europe that he can see if he will at his own doorsteps at home. For instance, about every young New Yorker who passes a few weeks on the continent goes to all the zoological gardens mentioned in the guidebooks. In Dresden he may ignore the Bruhl terrace, take but a fleeting glance at the wonderful art gallery and hardly wink at the footprints of the great Napoleon, but he will gape for a whole afternoon at the bears and lions, tigers and elephants in the zoological garden, although at home he never would dream of passing half the time in the park or circus menagerie, in fact, probably would not think of going to either once in a year.

"He does the same thing in Vienna, in Paris, in Frankfort and in Berlin. In each of these towns there are a thousand rare sights that he never will see duplicated in his native land, but he leaves half of them unobserved to hunt up more bears, lions and tigers in the local menageries.

"Next to the zoological gardens, the churches seem to have the strongest hold on the American sightseers. Now, outside of a few masterpieces of cathedral architecture central European churches do not appeal to the untrained eye any more than do many of our fine American churches. The time used by the average American youth in examining spires and gaping at vaults, altars and chancels is just so much time wasted, as to his eye the whole exhibition is just what he sees any day in passing St. Paul's, or old Trinity, or the cathedral. Yet he clings to those churches as he does to the zoological gardens just because they are mentioned in the guidebooks.

"I might add to this list of time wasting practices the American habit of visiting and lingering around all the monuments to men, big and small, in European cities. Men who never turn to right or left in New York to distinguish between a statue and a drinking fountain race wildly on the continent after the most insignificant public statues as if every public monument were as worthy as the Arch of Triumph in Paris, or the Brandenburg gate in Berlin, or the Trafalgar square shaft in London. And while chasing up these animals and churches and commonplace statues of people they never heard of the American tourists neglect the art galleries, the libraries, the great military spectacles and the peculiarly national entertainments whose like they never have seen and cannot find on this side of the water."—New York Sun.

Fruit is considered by many authorities as one of the best aids to digestion. Therefore they say it should be eaten freely. Its beneficial effect is due to the malic and other acids which are found in the cultivated fruits, such as pears, apples, grapes, etc.

To clean brass and copper, a mixture of oil and rotten stone applied with a piece of leather and afterward rubbed bright will give a good polish. Ormolu articles should be washed with plain soap and water and polished with a wash leather.

Many Think!

When it was said to the woman: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a perpetual curse was pronounced, but the thrill of joy felt by every Mother when she clasps to her heart her babe proves the contrary. True, dangers lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

So prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger and pain. Its use insures safety to the life of both Mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers," mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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POZZONI'S
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POWDER
REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

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you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

TELEPATHIC CONNECTION.

A Good Spook Story For the Psychical Research Society.

Jesse J. Phillips, one of the judges of the Illinois state supreme court, told a strange story not long ago of his experience with a "spook." It was told at Hillsboro, Ills., his home for many years, and which is situated not far from the uncanny place where the spirit from the other world appeared. It occurred in this way, according to the judge's version to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many years ago he had a friend who was to him as Jonathan to David. Together they discussed almost every theme of science, philosophy and ethics. They paid one another frequent visits. Their homes were in towns several miles distant. On one of these visits the judge noticed that his friend seemed to be in unusually robust health and he remarked about it. He was much surprised to see his friend grow suddenly serious and say, "I shall look you in the face again before I die." "Nonsense!" replied the judge, "don't talk of dying! You are good for a dozen years yet. I'm more likely to die than you are." His friend smiled and began a more cheerful subject of conversation, but as the time came to say goodby he repeated his remark. "Remember," he said, "I have promised I will look you in the face again before I die."

Days and weeks passed on and Judge Phillips soon forgot the speech, for he was not a man who placed much faith in warnings, signs and the like. One summer day his thoughts were far away from death or ghosts. He was riding with a friend over the smooth country roads of Montgomery county. They talked of the beautiful landscape, of golden wheat, green waving oats and forest trees beyond. The judge was driving. His companion was in the midst of a remark, when suddenly the judge dropped the lines.

"Look!" he whispered. "There, over the dashboard!" he said.

"I see nothing," said his companion. "What do you mean?"

Judge Phillips sat as if spellbound, though his companion was unable to see anything but the empty air. Before him, for several minutes, there stood the image of his old friend who had said, "I shall look you in the face again before I die." He was there, life size, face, arms and shoulders, as if he were standing on air, just in front of the dashboard.

Judge Phillips does not often tell the story, but when he does he says, "I never saw a human being more plainly than I saw him standing there before me and looking in my face." How long the vision lasted he could not tell, but at last it seemed to melt into air, and the judge picked up the lines and drove on.

His friend was inclined to laugh at him, and he himself made no attempt to account for the strange happening. But early next morning he received a telegram announcing that on the day before, at the very time when he was taking his drive, his friend had died suddenly.

Was it a warning? Did his friend have a premonition when he said, "I shall look you in the face again?" Judge Phillips cannot explain the story. Its narration affects him deeply, and he probably has not told it to more than half a dozen persons, though it occurred years ago. He is not a spiritualist, and no one would be readier than he to discountenance the cheap delusions which are sometimes called spiritualism. The only deduction which he admits having drawn from the weird incident is a negative one, which he states in his habitually careful manner. "I am not prepared to say," is his conclusion, "that the dead, under some circumstances, may not revisit this world."

Dyeing Woolens Black.

To color woolen goods black, use an ounce of extract of logwood and half an ounce of blue vitriol for each pound of cloth. Put the vitriol in water enough to cover the cloth, and when they are thoroughly mixed put in the cloth and let it scald 20 minutes. Then take the cloth out and throw it into clear water. Put the logwood into a vessel with sufficient water for the goods, press the water from the cloth and put it into the logwood water and scald it 30 minutes. Then take out the cloth and air well. Meanwhile put the vitriol water into the vessel with the logwood and again put in the cloth and scald it 15 minutes longer. This will prevent the goods when pressed from rubbing off.

Rolls served in the napkin at luncheon or dinner should be plainly visible or there is danger of a shower of rolls, which will be embarrassing to both guests and hostess when the napkin is opened.

HOW TIME WAS TOLD.

VARIOUS EXPEDIENTS EMPLOYED BEFORE THE DAYS OF CLOCKS.

The Clepsydra of the Time of the Second Sardanapalus—The Sundial Gifted With Lasting Qualities—The Hourglass and Other Methods of Telling Time.

The first clock in our sense of the word seems to have been (for we are not sure as to what clocks they were which in 872 the Venetians invented, of which they sent a specimen to Constantinople) one made in 1374 for Charles V of France. It was a very big one, weighing several hundredweight and made by a converted Arab, named Henry de Vic, and those who are curious may find full details in Froissart. This clock was put up in the round tower of the palace, and for months vast crowds assembled to watch the novelty's action and details. It is not with this, however, or any of the succeeding efforts of clockmakers that we are concerned, but at a far anterior date with the contrivances by which men measured time and supplied in some degree the place of the clock. And back to remotest ages must we go.

The water clock, otherwise the clepsydra, seems, unless the Egyptologists find something fresh in that land of incessant discoveries from the most far mists of time, to have been the first scientific effort at noting the hours. A good many people talk glibly about the clepsydra who neither know its precise construction nor the nation who have the credit of constructing it. That belongs to the Assyrian, and as far back as at least over 2,600 years ago the clepsydra was used in Nineveh under the sway of the second Sardanapalus. It was a brass vessel of cylindrical shape, holding several gallons of water, which could only emerge through one tiny hole in the side. Thus the trickling of the fluid marked a certain amount of time, and the water was emptied about half a dozen times per diem. In Nineveh there was one at the palace, and one in each principal district. These were all filled by signal from a watchman on a tower at the moment of sunrise, and each had an attendant, whose business was to refill the clepsydra as soon as it was emptied, the fact being announced by criers, much as in the last century the watchman drowsily shouted the hours at night throughout the streets of London. Some five centuries later an anonymous genius made a great improvement by inserting toothed wheels, which revolving turned two hands on a dial in clock fashion, thus showing the progress of the time, which from one filling to emptying averaged 9½ hours. In this shape the clepsydra, which was then chiefly procurable in Egypt, became introduced to various other nations, including Rome, where it flourished with various splendid embellishments until the end of the empire.

The sundial stands next in the order of time to the clepsydra. It was invented at Alexandria some five centuries and a half B. C. Unlike the water clock, it flourished through all the centuries, even unto our own days, where it fitly adorns many a stately or simple old world garden and smooth shady lawn. It was naturally of greater constant use in other climes than those of our "brumous" isle, from the far larger amount of sunshine these enjoyed. But some fine and famous sundials have long existed within the realm, and the inscriptions have not been their least charm of the past.

During the dark ages the clepsydra seems to have vanished with the Roman empire. Its reintroduction into Europe is due to that hero of our young days, the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the famous potentate of Bagdad having sent in the year 807 a splendid specimen to Charlemagne. But just about or a little before this time France had hit on another mode of marking time by the invention of the hourglass, destined to as long an existence as the sundial. Indeed, properly made, this was a valuable and accurate timepiece, provided it was regularly turned.

We need not do more than allude to the habit after the reformation, and especially in Scotland, of preachers measuring their discourses by the hourglass in the pulpit. These marked an hour exactly. Those first made in Charlemagne's day ran for 12 hours. Alfred the Great hit upon a method of measuring time which shows that there was no Saxon one, though very probably some of the monasteries (then the only homes of knowledge) were acquainted with water clocks and hourglasses, if not by practical knowledge at any rate by hearsay. However, the kingdom in general followed Alfred's plan, which, though ingenious, necessarily lacked anything like the accuracy of the other inventions. Yet the king's idea was hailed as a wonderful effort of genius, which, for such an era and by comparison with the general ignorance, it was. As every schoolboy (in this case literally) knows, Alfred marked time by rushlights. A long existence, by the way, has the rushlight enjoyed, seeing that middle aged people still remember its use in the nursery at night, and the reflection of the circular holes in the tall metal shades on the ceiling. Alfred, says an ancient authority, "that he might properly know how the hours passed, made use of burning tapers which were marked with lines, and fixed in lanthorns, an expedient invented by himself" (so, by the way, were in 892 the lanthorns of scraped horn, which still some old fashioned rustics prefer to glass). But tapers, however, were then very expensive. The king might himself use these, but probably the rushlight was used by people in general.

Of all primitive methods of telling the time, however, the most curious and among the most ancient existed in China, and as the "cycle of Cathay" has revolved unaltered for ages no wonder it is still in use there. Time was guessed by recourse to the harmless necessary cat. By examination of her eye the Chinaman could and can make a fair shot at the hour by inspection of the creature's pupil. At noon it is said completely to contract, so that a thin hairlike perpendicular line only denotes the pupil, which again after noon begins to dilate. The floral clock of Linnæus is, of course, comparatively modern. —London Standard.

Women Who Complain.

How often have we all seen a tired, wornout man trudge up the front steps, a martyr to bundles containing purchases requested by his wife, his face aglow with the thought that soon he will be within a haven of rest, free from the disturbing care and turmoil of the day, and how often we have seen that weary wayfarer submerged with a recital of domestic woes before he had a chance to deposit the bundles in the hall or hang his hat upon its own particular peg. Little Nellie swallowed a pin, the butcher's boy struck our Jimmy, Bridget had a man in the kitchen all the afternoon, the gas meter was certainly out of order, and the laundryman said that he couldn't find the shirts that she knew she sent to him the week before. These are only a few samples of the conversation the neighbors overhear—what more the poor martyr is made to endure can only be guessed at, but when later in the gloaming a figure is seen hying itself toward those haunts where men of congenial tastes and convivial habits do congregate, the question arises, "Is so much confidence desirable?" Emphatically no.

Keep the disagreeable happenings to yourself if you would have your husband look forward to his home coming. Dress up the day's doings in entertaining fashion and gloss over the trials until an opportune time to discuss them leisurely. Avoid the whining avalanche that so many men learn to dread, and do all in your power to make home all that the word implies. There is no use talking, men are very differently constituted mentally from women. They won't stand annoyances, because they do not have to. They can go out. They can escape to the shelter of clubs. Therefore the wise woman will not irritate them to the pitch where they in sheer desperation flee from her presence. Nagging is the deathknell of domestic happiness, and equally so is the flowing fund of unpleasant information that some wives think it necessary to impart even before they give the wage earner a kiss of welcome to his own roof tree.—Philadelphia Times.

The yearly value of the industries of the United Kingdom is estimated as follows: Manufactures, $4,100,000,000; commerce, $3,700,000,000; agriculture, $1,250,000,000; transport, $565,000,000; mining, $300,000,000.

The Amazon Indians use a blowpipe, with which they throw an arrow 200 yards with wonderful precision.

HATE TO PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Chicago Lawyer's Confession Concerning Some Well to Do Clients.

"The nerve of some people is amazing," said a well known lawyer in conversation. "I have men come to me to ask my assistance in helping them fight a board bill or a washerwoman's claim that they admit are just claims, but they object to paying money for dead horses. They are willing to pay me for defending them, so there is nothing gained in a pecuniary way, but they have won in a sneak race. I consider myself fortunate if I can talk them into settling their claims, but that is not often done."

"How do you account for it?" asked one of the company.

"It's a want of moral balance, I suppose. Now, here is a case in illustration: A young man—just beginning his business career—boards at the same hotel where I am, but while I occupy a single back room, he has a suit on the front. A reception was given the guests the other night, and when I reached the hotel, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the young man was waiting to see me. He looked in deep trouble, and his wife, he told me, was crying in her room. The trouble, when it was explained, was this: His wife had ordered a new gown for the evening, and it had been sent home and receipted for at the office of the hotel, but the clerk had orders not to deliver it until the money was planked down. The young man wore a fine diamond, worth more than double the price of the gown, and I suggested that he might exchange it at the desk for his wife's new dress."

"How did the scheme work?"

"Like a charm. I saw them in the course of the evening, the gayest of the gay. She was a beautiful woman, and looked well in her fine new gown. I noticed the diamond was missing from his shirt front, but, bless you, they didn't seem to have a wave of trouble about the background of their lives. I admired their nerve, but wished it had been exercised in greater things. It is the principle that is wrong, boys, like using the strength of an athlete to row yourself to destruction."

And the philosopher filled the air with intricate blue rings of meditative smoke.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Newspaper Morality.

One of the most curious things about the newspaper, says E. L. Godkin in The Atlantic, is that the public does not expect from a newspaper proprietor the same sort of morality it expects from persons in other callings. It would disown a bookseller and cease all intercourse with him for a tithe of the falsehoods and petty frauds which it passes unnoticed in a newspaper proprietor. It may disbelieve every word he says and yet profess to respect him and may occasionally reward him, so that it is quite possible to find a newspaper which nearly everybody condemns and whose influence he would repudiate circulating very freely among religious and moral people and making handsome profits for its proprietor. A newspaper proprietor, therefore, who finds that his profits remain high, no matter what views he promulgates and what kind of morality he practices, can hardly, with fairness to the community, be treated as an exponent of its opinions. He will not consider what it thinks when he finds he has only to consider what it will buy and that it will buy his paper without agreeing with it.

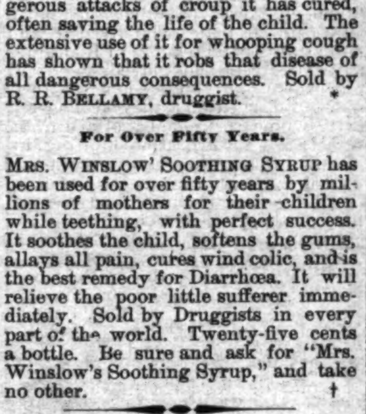
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works, of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. *

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years, and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of, and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †



BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hardware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department.

J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf   ORTON BUILDING.

Seed, Seed, Seed.

NEW CROP

JUST ARRIVED.

All Varieties. Lowest Prices.

Truckers, Country Merchants and Gardeners will save money by buying from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale Druggist and Seedsman,

feb 20 tf   Wilmington, N. C.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Water is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

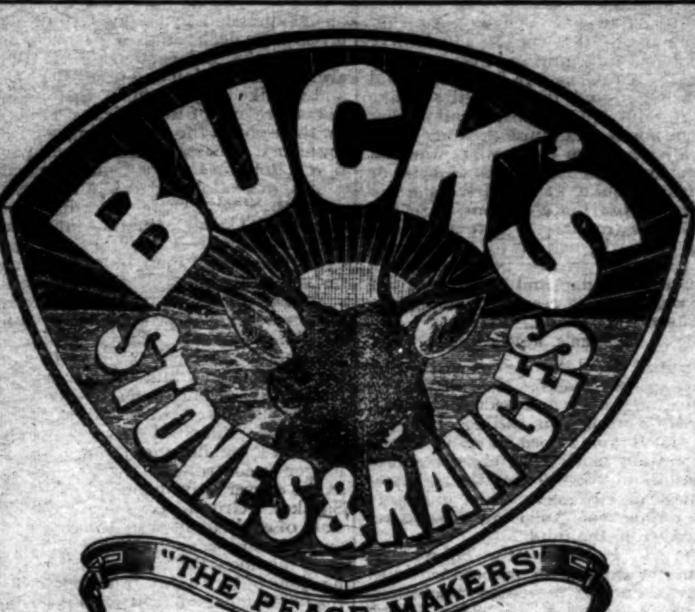
THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

mar 15 tf   West End, Moore County, N. C.



When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

W. NORWOOD, President.   H. WALTERS, Vice-President.   GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

Results, If You Deposit in

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

$1	a week for 5 years you will have	$ 286
$2	" " " " "	$ 572
$3	" " " " "	$ 858
$4	" " " " "	$1144
$5	" " " " "	$1430
$10	" " " " "	$2860
$15	" " " " "	$4290
$1	" for 10 years " "	$ 637
$2	" " " " "	$1274
$3	" " " " "	$1911
$4	" " " " "	$2548
$5	" " " " "	$3185
$10	" " " " "	$6370
$15	" " " " "	$9555

STEP BY STEP YOU GO A LONG WAY.

mar 12 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Feb. 18th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		
Loans		$572,903 10
Overdrafts		21 86
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,000 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00
Due from other Banks	$109,167 71	
Cash on hand	67,274 55	276,442 31
Total		$899,367 27

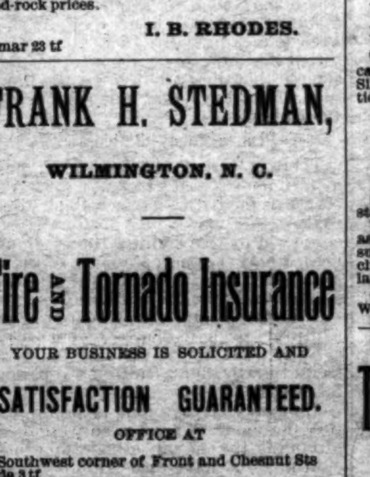
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus	$60,000 00	
Undivided profits	15,912 11	75,912 11
Circulation		36,000 00
Total Deposits		662,455 16
Total		$899,367 27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Feb. 18, '96.	Feb. 18, '97.	Feb. 17, 98.
Total Deposits	$607,000	$650,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,800	64,500	72,900
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892.   mar 6 tf



A TEMPTING MORSEL

for breakfast or dinner is one of our juicy beefsteaks. It is appetizing, delicious and nourishing, as only such high grade meats as we carry can be. Leave your order for beef, mutton, lamb, veal or poultry with us, and we will serve you promptly and with prime juicy meats at bed-rock prices.

I. B. RHODES.

mar 23 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts

de 3 tf

F. T. MILLS,

Wholesale and Retailer Dealer in

HORSES AND MULES.

Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.

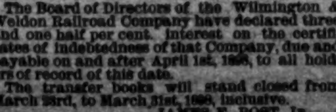
Full Line of Farm and City Mules.

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

112 and 114 North Water St.

feb 19 tf

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the W. & W. R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.

The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

m 24 9t

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
J. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.   jan 1 tf

THE WORTH COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO

WORTH & WORTH,

Wholesale Grocers, Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Commence business this day and assure their friends and customers of a continuance of the same business principles and policy which characterized their predecessors. All business entrusted to us will have our careful attention.   feb 1 tf

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p. m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:58 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:06 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth, Va.   mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect January 23rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 17 P. M
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 42 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 35 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Greensboro	3 15 "
Leave Climax	4 25 "
Arrive Ramseur	6 10 "

CONNECTIONS

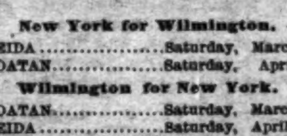
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.   W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

jan 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA .... Saturday, March 26
CROATAN .... Saturday, April 2

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN .... Saturday, March 26
ONEIDA .... Saturday, April 2

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA .... Tuesday, March 29
CROATAN .... Tuesday, April 5

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
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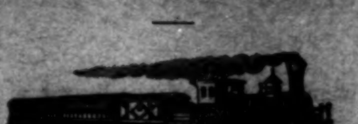

Schedule in Effect March 20, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M.	No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a. m., Warsaw 11.15 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:56 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:37 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.33 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.
DAILY 7.15 P. M.	No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:30 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9.00 p. m.
DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M.	No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M.	No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M.	No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:00 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:31 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:15 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.
DAILY 9.30 A. M.	No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.
DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M.	No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M.	No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:13 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8:30 a. m., Chadbourn 11:48 a. m.; arrive Conway 2:08 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4:25 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:15 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:22 p. m., Dunn 4:00 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:13 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:39 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:33 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:25 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.   *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
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Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	
	4 22	Kinston	10 12	
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf   S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by   R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf   Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Revolt in the House Against Further Delay in the Cuban Matter.

CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT.

Determined to Take Steps to Secure Intervention, Armed and Immediate, and the Independence of the Cubans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The revolt in the House against further delay of action on the Cuban issue culminated to-day in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty Representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means committee, presided. Representative Joy of Missouri, was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence It was the first definite step following discussions in the cloak rooms and lobbies since the President's message was submitted yesterday, by many members who favor immediate and aggressive action. Up to this afternoon sentiment was half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting to-day was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island. Late this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in favor of intervention failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme.

Representative Hopkins, as chairman, briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He indicated his disappointment that the President's message carried no outline of definite responsive policy towards Spain, and that he did not believe further delay should be brooked. He, however, thought the administration might have another day or two within which to act, and, failing to do so, Congress should take the matter into its own hands independently and at once. He favored action looking to Cuban independence, but made no specific suggestions as to the method of its accomplishment.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, said this country should not stop short of securing the absolute independence of Cuba. He referred to the efforts to have the matter brought directly before the House, and said he wished to secure a resolution for the prompt consideration of the question on the floor.

Representative Belknap of Illinois, who favor, immediate decisive action, took the floor to ask a number of questions tending to bring out the sentiment of the meeting and the policy to be followed. Various views were presented as to the best means for securing action, though the feeling that no action other than the cessation of hostilities on the island and

Absolute Independence

should be taken apparently was unanimous. Representative Marsh, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on the Militia, made a vigorous speech in which he denounced Spain as the proven culpable party to the blowing up of the Maine. He had hitherto taken a most conservative view of the situation and had not believed it would be shown that Spain had had a hand in the disaster. Now he said he would put an end to Spanish rule there by immediate intervention and a formal recognition of Cuban independence just as early as Congress could act. His reference to Spanish policies as to reconcentrados and other phases of the war were warmly applauded.

Representative Lorimer also spoke at considerable length and said he was in favor of securing absolute independence by any means whatsoever. He deprecated the delay that had already occurred, and protested that the people of this country would not stand the withholding of action.

Other speakers were Representatives Reaves, Illinois; Pierce, Missouri; Joy, Missouri; Hicks, Pennsylvania; Mann, Illinois; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania; Arnold, Pennsylvania, and Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Immediate Intervention.

It was pointed out that while it was fit that the Executive should be given, as he had been, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of Congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered, for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered. Some more conservatively put it "to intervene and, if necessary, support such action by the prompt dispatch of land and naval forces to Cuba."

After vigorous speeches denunciatory of Spain, it was decided to defer action until five o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidences that a large majority favor the step and the Cuban sympathizers believe that once convinced of the number enlisted in its support he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiment to President McKinley. The step to-day is expected to bear fruit in important action in the House Thursday. To-morrow a poll of the House will be taken.

The following were among those who participated in the conferences:

Messrs. Hopkins, Mann, Warner, White, Reeves, Belknap, Marsh and Lorimer, Illinois; Tawney, Minnesota; Spaulding, William Alden Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Mesick, Sheldon, Corlis and Hamilton, Michigan; Mercer, Nebraska; White, North Carolina; Mudd, Maryland, Sulloway, New Hampshire; Knox and Lawrence, Massachusetts; Johnson, North Dakota; Brownlow, Tennessee; Colson, Kentucky; Brown, Ohio; Ellis, Oregon; Joy and Pierce, Missouri; Hicks, Kirkpatrick, Arnold and Brumm, Pennsylvania.

The Michigan delegation met this afternoon in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and unanimously decided to call upon President McKinley to-morrow morning in a body and urge upon him the necessity and advisability for prompt and vigorous action on the Cuban question. They will say that in asking for intervention they represent the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Michigan. William Alden Smith is chairman of the delegation.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING WAR.

The Most Intense Feeling Manifested in Both the Senate and House.

SENATOR MASON'S SPEECH.

On the President's Message Transmitting Findings of the Court of Inquiry—His Declaration for War Received With Applause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation—the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it—reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate today. As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question, thousands of people flocked to the Capitol, only a few of whom, comparatively, could get admission to the galleries.

Within five minutes after the Senate convened Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Senator Rawlins, of Utah, declaring war against the Kingdom of Spain. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about the independence of the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Senator Frye, of Maine, demanding that Cuba should be free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators.

This was the condition when the Vice President recognized Senator Mason of Illinois, for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine Court of Inquiry.

Senator Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evidenced by the storm of applause which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

After Senator Mason's speech, the Senate passed seventy-four private pension bills and followed this order with eulogies on the late Senator Earle, of South Carolina, one of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Senator Tillman, a long-time political opponent of General Earle.

Senator Morrill, Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

Rawlins' War Resolution.

The resolution of Senator Rawlins is as follows:

"WHEREAS, the war waged by the Kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible as long as such war may continue; and, whereas, by the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and, whereas, while our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana within the dominion and under the control of the Kingdom of Spain at a place designated by her authority that ship and most of the men on board, in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine, were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and, whereas, the Kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the island of Cuba, either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare; and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them there without making provision to shelter, clothe or feed them, thus wilfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands—by the slow and torturous process of starvation; and, whereas, against these wrongs, against these revolting acts of inhumanity this government has time and again made peaceful protest to the Kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress and our repeated protests having been disregarded and our efforts of philantrophy having proved unavailing; and, whereas, firmly convinced that further peaceful protest will prove equally in vain and that the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba and armed intervention in its behalf by this government will alone be effective for the redress of past and the prevention of future wrongs; and, whereas, while regretting the necessity—now imperious—for such action, but mindful of our duty to a neighboring people and to humanity, and with a clear consciousness as to the justness of our cause and that our action will meet with the approving judgment of all civilized people; now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*," by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby recognized and that war against the Kingdom of Spain be and the same is hereby declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war to success."

Senator Mason's Speech.

Senator Mason first spoke of the condition of affairs in Cuba and the pictures painted by those who had visited the island. Speaking of the destruction of the Maine, Senator Mason said:

"The battleship Maine, our gallant ship, went down and two hundred and sixty-eight of our gallant citizen sailors with her. At the time every citizen of the United States, familiar with the Spanish character, felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Suppose ninety of the sailors who were murdered had been United States Senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress, or made up of judges and leading professional and business men; would forty days have elapsed before war began? Or suppose each Senator had a son there? Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators; they were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of two hundred and sixty-eight seamen comes to us again and again, saying, 'We are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone and blood of your blood; we loved and died for the flag that shields you.' What is to be our answer? Shall we answer with money? Mr. President, I speak only for myself, and

I Am for War!

"But, gentleman may say: Don't say you are for war—say that you are for armed intervention which means war. I believe in calling things by their right name. If we believe that murdering our men, sinking our ship and lowering our flag is not cause for war say so, and refer it, as they did the Virginius affair, and allow our brothers to be sold like stock for gold. If it is a cause for war, let's assume the responsibility put upon us by the constitution and say so, not only to Spain but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another. For God's sake let us not Spanishize our diplomacies but rather speak the truth and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine.

"We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary, the 'peace at any price' man cannot escape so. The law fixes the responsibility. The explosive was owned, located and exploded by Spain and Spain must answer.

Spain Cannot be Trusted.

"I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise and we cannot undertake to compel her.

"Let us awake! Shake off the Chinese narcotic that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring 'Peace at any price.' Awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children; awake to glorious war that seeks not to gain for us in treasure or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to set the Cuban flag in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come, by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world."

Morgan's Resolution.

At the conclusion of Senator Mason's speech, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made by Congress appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

At 2.15 P. M. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in accordance with previous notice, presented resolutions concerning the death of the late Joseph A. Earle, a Senator from South Carolina. Eulogies upon Senator Earle were delivered by Senator McLaurin, Senator Chandler, Senator Clay, Senator Spooner, Senator Chilton, Senator Cannon, Senator Kenney, Senator McEnery and Senator Tillman.

As a further mark of respect the Senate then at 4.25 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day quietly proceeded with the order of the day—the consideration of private bills. No opportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the all-absorbing topic, but members stood about the cloak rooms and lobbies all day long discussing the situation. The most intense feeling was manifested.

Representative Marsh, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on the Militia, to-day introduced the following joint resolution declaring war between the government of Spain and its dependencies and the United States and her territories:

"That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect."

The evening session of the House was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

The Premier Promised to Study Minister Woodford's Proposition—Every Indication of Settlement.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 29.—The semi-official *El Liberal* says: "We believe the Spanish government will never tolerate a foreign nation, in the guise of philanthrophy, invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people."

The same paper then counsels Spain to prepare to repel any kind of intervention—to be uncompromising, and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

Beyond the fact that a few policemen and a couple of civil guards stand outside the American legation, there is absolutely no sign in Madrid of the tension between Spain and America. So far as the general public is concerned the matter is little discussed, even the press being to-day generally hopeful of a peaceful settlement. The note of U. S. Minister Woodford is practically a repetition of the one presented in September, which in the interest of humanity asked Spain for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. Upon Spain's reply to this matter hinges the conference held at the presidency this afternoon at which Senor Sagasta, the premier, Senor Gullon, the foreign minister Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies and General Woodford were present, and at which it has been hoped a decision would be reached.

General Woodford's conference was of an hour's duration and the ministers continued in deliberation after the United States minister withdrew.

In the course of an interview after the conference, Senor Sagasta said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that United States Minister Woodford, at the conference, asserted that he desired to express the wishes of his government on the subject of the situation in Cuba and of the concentrados. Senor Sagasta added that the conference decided some of these points, and that he had promised to study General Woodford's propositions and to submit them to the Queen Regent and then to a cabinet council, considering them from every point of view in order that the cabinet might take a resolution thereon.

Senor Sagasta authorized the correspondent of the Associated Press to deny any other version of the conference as untrue.

The conference adjourned to four o'clock Thursday afternoon. U. S. Minister Woodford seemed pleased with the result and every indication points to a settlement.

* * *

A Berlin dispatch says Lieutenant John J. Knapp, U. S. N., detached from the United States cruiser San Francisco, hoisted the stars and stripes over the torpedo boat Purit, purchased for the United States at the Schichau yards on Monday. She was re-named the Somers.

* * *

THAT TIRED FEELING is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives strength, energy and vigor. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

Congress Will Not Remain Inactive If Administration Does Not Take Action.

WAR FEELING IS STRONG.

Spain Has Not Yet Made Reply to the President's Peremptory Demand that the War in Cuba Must Cease—No Agreement as to Armistice.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Congress and the cabinet divided attention to-day on the Spanish question. In Congress the feeling, which began to take form after the President's conservative and pacific message on the Maine report was submitted yesterday, found open expression to-day in resolutions proposing a declaration of war, recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention and other decisive and warlike steps against Spain, and in conferences of Republicans having for their object the overruling of the Speaker if necessary to get prompt action. Both on the floor, in the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and in the corridors, there was little else discussed than the Cuban situation and the Maine disaster. Every Senator and every member of the House was furnished with a copy of the testimony sent to Congress yesterday, and every person who could procure a copy read the printed pages. Every group of Senators in the cloak room talked of Cuba. Constant and continual conferences were held, and all recognized the seriousness of the situation.

On the House side it was apparent that the Republican majority could no longer be controlled by what is known as the conservative element led by the Speaker. Groups of members in a state of excitement were to be seen on every hand. In each cloak room there were members listening eagerly while portions of the Maine testimony were read. Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs grouped together and discussed plans and possible future proceedings. It was generally acknowledged that a serious condition had arisen; that a crisis was near. It was the opinion of some of the conservative members that in a day or two the feeling would subside.

Congress Impatient.

Much depends upon the next few days. That Congress will not long remain inactive if decided action is not taken by the administration is certain. It is also true that the talk of an armistice caused a great deal of ill feeling. The House to-day proceeded to do business without outbreak or without dramatic incident, but no such quiet can be promised to-morrow when the naval bill is considered.

The day closed with a prospect that the committees to whom were referred the Maine correspondence will act soon, possible before 5 o'clock.

The cabinet meeting to-day developed nothing new. The President remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty and adverse criticism which it is asserted is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation, or ignorance of the President's purpose, will not be permitted to swerve him from the course he has planned. As already stated in the Associated Press, the President some days ago made

A Peremptory Demand

Upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the concentrados and to permit them to return to their homes and resume their several occupations unmolested. This statement is made no unquestional authority, and since that demand was communicated to Spain the President has not taken a step backward or allowed himself to be persuaded into modifying it in the least particular. Spain's final reply to this demand it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid and may be reasonably expected within the next few days. Should these demands be rejected, there is the highest authority for stating that the President would not hesitate a moment as to his future course but would immediately lay the whole record before Congress and be guided by its instructions.

Peace Propositions.

As a preliminary step toward peace, it has been proposed to Spain, though this last proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the Cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations of the world and fair to both contending parties.

The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either this country or Spain, though there is no doubt that Spain suggested an armistice. What terms of peace will be acceptable to the President cannot be stated, but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual independence of the Cubans.

France Ready to Mediate.

There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation, it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative.

The Army and Navy Departments continue to show many evidences of activity, but there was not that extreme energy of preparations apparent last week.

The Navy Department made no further purchases of foreign ships to-day, although the naval attaches abroad continue to make inspection of ships at the several yards.

A Significant Conference

was held during the day between representatives of the War and Navy Departments whether New Orleans, Mobile, or Tampa was best adapted as a base of operations, both military and navy, in the event of war. The representative of the navy is Captain Barker, naval aide to Secretary Long, and for the army Colonel Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Army. The examination is particularly directed toward ascertaining the railroad facilities from all sections of the country leading to the points on the Gulf named above. No determination has yet been reached on the subject.

The ordnance bureau is actively at work preparing for the armament of the yachts and tugs which have just been acquired by purchase by the navy and by loan from the Treasury Department. On the tugs and yachts the ordnance bureau will install such six-pounders as may be available for the purpose while on the cutters will be put some four-inch and several six-pounders, all of the rapid-fire class.

Colored Troops.

At the War Department [the most important development of the day was the announcement that the 25th regiment of infantry now stationed at Montana would be transferred to Dry Tortugas in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment is composed entirely of colored troops who have been located in the Northwest for a number of years. Their stay in the Gulf climate will prepare them for any service in Cuba should this be necessary. The troops will first go to Key West. It may be that the Department will keep some of them there and send only a portion of the regiment to Tortugas, but this has not been determined definitely.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the close of the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Alger gave out the following statement:

"So far from there being any difference of opinion among the members of the cabinet they are all in hearty accord with the President, and have been without a single exception. When he read to them yesterday his message on the Maine, there was not a dissenting vote nor a suggestion of change. It commanded the approval of every member. How could the President have said more? He gave Congress the report at once and stated that he had forwarded it to Spain and is awaiting her reply.

"He must take one step at a time. It may be said further that there need be no fear that he will not take the step. He has not lost a moment in presenting not only the Maine incident, but the whole situation to Spain. The country can well afford to await the result of the negotiations, which will be promptly made known, whatever the result."

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

An Interesting Feature of the Testimony Before the Maine Court of Inquiry.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An interesting feature of the published report of the Maine testimony, issued from the government printing office to-day, was the famous anonymous letter mentioned in the evidence of Henry Drain, the clerk of the American consulate at Havana. The letter was received by Gen. Lee a few days after the Maine disaster. It is dated February 18th, 1898, and signed "An Admirer." It is in Spanish, written apparently by a fairly well educated person. The certified translation is as follows:

"It should be remembered that at dawn of the day of the terrible catastrophe an individual was killed in a small boat, together with another who was found wounded and a prisoner. They were going about the cruisers Maine and Alfonso XII, and as the said individuals are of the worst antecedents as parlor thieves I have interested myself in investigating what connection this occurrence could have had with the explosion of the Maine, and have discovered that those two men, together with another, who is called Pepe Taco, who had bought in a hardware store in Mercaderes street, called La Marina, a hose such as is used by divers, and that the three left Regla in a small boat, which they placed under the wharves of Santa Catalina, and they were loitering about more than an hour and a half, while Pepe Taco, who is a corker and a diver, probably the best in these parts, did the work to bring about the explosion of the Maine With this data I went to Regla and discovered that the family of the dead man, who lived in the utmost misery in a house in Rodriguez Batista street, had moved to a well furnished one on Gelabert street. There I learned that they had agreed with some merchants of Muralla street, for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of $6,000—$2,000 in advance and the other $4,000 after seeing the result. But as they did not come out of the adventure very well, having been attacked when they were retiring, the result of which was the death of one, who left his teeth in the boat, and another one wounded; the third one has not presented himself to collect the rest of the money, and it could be probably secretly done, that by paying him the rest that the others will not pay him, he would declare the truth of all this. The one whom I called the third is the diver Pepe Tyso, who is unwounded and who is no doubt afraid to present himself to collect the rest. In Muralla street, they tell me, was the place where the business was arranged, with Messrs. Garcia Corujedo, Villa Suza, Maribona and others, whom I do not remember. The man, who is arrested, is being administered morphine constantly to see if he will die and not give evidence, so as not, as they express it, to spoil the affair after it has come off so much to their taste."

"I certify that the above is a true copy.

(Signed) A. MARIX.

Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, and Judge Advocate."

Drain, the consular clerk, stated in his evidence that an effort was made to ascertain the authenticity of this letter, although the consulate was handicapped, having no secret fund. Witness discovered, however, that the name Pepe Taco, must have been a mistake, as the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion took place. Witness thought the name should have been Pepe Barquin, who had died a couple of days after the explosion.

KEY WEST ADVICES.

Talk of an Anti-American Demonstration at Havana Continues.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, March 29.—All of the divers of the U. S. Navy who have been at work on the wreck of the battleship Maine returned from Havana on board the Bache. Captain Chadwick, U. S. N., who went to Havana to investigate the feasibility of further wrecking work on the Maine, was also a passenger on the Bache. It is believed Captain Chadwick finds the work to be impracticable.

The officers of the Bache and Mangrove say everything is outwardly calm at Havana but that the talk of an anti-American demonstration and riot continues.

COALING AT CHARLESTON.

The Monitor Terror En Route from Norfolk to Key West.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—The double turreted monitor Terror arrived here from Norfolk this morning and is now at anchor in Cooper river. The ship was taking on coal to-day, and early to-morrow will sail from here for Key West. The Terror is fully equipped for war, and carries her full complement of officers and men. Captain Ludlow declined to be interviewed, saying simply that his ship was bound for Key West to join the North Atlantic squadron.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

BOARDED BY A SPANIARD.

American Schooner Hester Seized and Detained Three Days on the South Coast of Cuba.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGSTON, JA., March 29.—The American schooner Hester, of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, arrived here yesterday evening and her captain reports that while on the voyage he was boarded by a Spanish gunboat which towed the schooner into Casilda and detained her there for three days. The captain of the Hester has reported the matter to the United States consul here.

Captain Paine, of the British steamer Belvidere, from Boston, March 24th, for Port Antonio, which has arrived there, reports that a Spanish iron-clad is watching the windward passage, about forty miles off the coast.

Dispatches to the Associated Press from Havana early in March announced that an American schooner, described as the Esther, had been captured by a Spanish gunboat, the Ardilla, in an inlet near Casilda, on the south coast of Cuba. It was added that the commander of the Esther claimed he had simply put into the inlet for repairs to the rudder of the schooner, which had been damaged, and the understanding was that if this turned out to be correct he would be released. A later dispatch from Havana, on March 8th, said the Ardilla had towed the schooner to sea, after the latter had repaired her rudder. The Esther is then said to have been released and to have sailed for Jamaica.

WARM WIRELETS.

Baltimore whitewashed Savannah yesterday. Score: Savannah, 0; Baltimore, 7.

William H. Edmunds, founder and editor of the *Southern States Magazine*, died yesterday at his home in Baltimore. He was one of the founders of the *Manufacturers' Record*.

John Anderson, cook of the schooner Olive Pecker, convicted in the United States court last December of the murder of Mate Saunders, on the high seas, is to have another trial.

Two thousand Russian troops have been landed at Port Arthur, and it is said—that 170 guns are en route to fortify Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan. There are nine Russian warships now at Port Arthur.

More than a thousand citizens of El Paso, Texas, met in mass convention and adopted resolutions demanding that Congress immediately intervene in Cuba and prevent further starvation and butchery of the people of that island.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
feb 1 1y su we fr

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Money Wanted—Several thousand dollars wanted on improved real estate yielding 17 per cent. in rents. Address "Investor," care STAR Office. mar 30 3t

Agents Wanted at once at a salary of $50.00 per month. Address B., care of the STAR Office. mar 30 1t

For Rent—Five room Cottage number 223 South Front street Cistern water and bath. Free water rent. T. F. Bagley. mar 27 3t

Court of Inquiry has just decided that the new Country Produce store opened by H. J. Bierman at 215 Market street, is the neatest store of this kind in the city and a most reliable place to trade. At Hiram Moore's old stand, just across from Jones' livery stables. mar 24 tf

Just Received—Choice Bananas, 15 and 20c per dozen; Florida and Seedless Oranges, 20 and 25c; California Navels, 30 and 40c; Jamaica, 40 and 50c. Confectioneries equally low. N. Paul, 204 Princess street. mar 22 tf

Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

M. C. Benson, Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, has eight years experience in the produce business. Best prices and prompt returns guaranteed. feb 27 tf

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed; lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. de 9 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to see him before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day,

According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office. Goldsboro, N. C.
feb 25 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co

The Openings in Bleached and Colored Dress Goods

are bringing to light many a beautiful specimen of the designer's skill and the manufacturer's efforts. We could fill a page descanting upon our Dress Goods alone, but, as space is limited and life is short, we will only say—Read these, facts, then come and feast your eyes upon the goods. Out of town customers please write for samples.

Spring Cheviots, an elegant line in the newest shades, full double width; exceptional value 25c yard.

40-inch wide English Covert Cloths in a new line of Spring colorings, also 40-inch fancy novelty dress goods at a special price of 25c.

42-inch wide Imported Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods in a variety of more than 25 different styles and color combinations; regular price 75c a yard; special for this week 50c.

Five pieces black Brilliantine, lustrous and shiny Mohairs, fully 42-inch wide, special per yard 59c.

Fifteen pieces French Organdy, all new patterns, at 20 and 30c.

Lace Stripe bias Plaid Lawns only 12 1-2 and 15c.

Bayadere Novelties and Mixed Worsteds in very choice assortments, at the very special price of, per yard 75c.

A very choice assortment of Silk and Wool Novelties, 46 inches wide, in the prettiest shades of green ground with black dot, castor ground and green and black, blue and black, cerise and black, &c., &c.; these goods have just been received in pattern suits at $8.50.

Fine French Henrietta, 40 inches wide, wide, with rich Satin finish, prettiest shades of grays, blues, garnets, browns, &c., &c., cannot be duplicated again after this lot is gone; special at per yard 75c.

English Granite Cloth, 45 inches wide, choice assortment of colorings and warranted to give perfect satisfaction to every purchaser, per yard, 75c.

French Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, in all the leading shades, very light spring weight, and has a rich silk finish; this cloth is sold, regularly for $1.00 a yard, but we will sell for this week at, per yard 85c.

All Silk Black Brocaded Taffeta, new designs, sold elsewhere at $1.00 a yard, special 85c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists and Parasols are on display. New Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs just received.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Agents for Standard Patterns and W. B. Corsets. mar 20 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

WITH ICE AT 25c PER 100 LBS.

You Can Afford to Buy a

REFRIGERATOR.

THE CELEBRATED "BLIZZARD"

IS THE BEST AND

Cheapest Refrigerator Made.

Sold Only by

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

mar 21 tf

Experiments on the Memory.

The celebrated French psychologist Professor Alfred Binet, in a paper on "The Experimental Study of Memory," states that so far attempts have been made to measure but one kind of memory, but that it is a great advance to be able to introduce the concept of measurement into this problem at all. Experiments deal with the number of memory images that can be stored at one trial without allowing time for rest to the subject. Successive investigations have been made on the measurement of the memory for figures and syllables. The development of these localized memories cannot be considered as a sign of the development of the other memories. Reservations must be made as to conclusions to be drawn from these experiments. A series of figures is read to a subject at regular speed (generally two figures per second). He then endeavors to repeat the figures without error in the order in which he heard them. Any adult can give four easily; then five, six and so on, until a number is reached which cannot be repeated correctly. Each trial is repeated, with intervals of rest. Experiments taken together show that not only memory, but the powers of voluntary attention, are employed. As children have less control over their attention, they retain fewer figures by this method than adults. The average educated adult retains seven figures; a child from 6 to 8 retains five; a child of 10, six. Jacques Inandi, the celebrated lightning calculator, is able to commit more than 40 figures at one trial.—Boston Transcript.

The state flower of Minnesota is the moccasin flower. The favorite of New Jersey is the white clover. The goldenrod is the favorite in Alabama, the magnolia in Georgia and the peach blossom in Delaware.

Each inhabitant of the United States consumes in a year 4,000 pounds of coal, each Briton 7,200, each Belgian 4,800, each German 2,806 and each Frenchman 1,600.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. on every wrapper.

COURT OF INQUIRY

Will make its report, but who knows how the market on Groceries is going unless he calls around to see us?

2 Car Loads Flour,

bought before the rise.

3 Car Loads of Corn,

Two of white and one of mixed.

1 Car "Good Luck" Bak'g Powder

1 Car Load Meal.

300 Kegs Nails,

and everything in wholesale Groceries at rock bottom prices.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

mar 24 tf Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

"CLEAN UP."

To-morrow is a good time for it.

"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic

DOES THE WORK.

Most Drug Stores Sell It.

20 Cents. Three Bottles for 50 Cts.

mar 29 tf

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES.

FLOWER SEEDS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Y. M. C. A. Building,

mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

War Has Been Declared!

Not in Spain nor Cuba, but right at home

ON THE PRICES OF

certain lines of many kinds of

OUR GOOD SHOES,

which we are sacrificing to "Bargain Hunters," in order to make more room for our

New, Fresh and Elegant Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We respectfully invite you to call and see our's before you buy elsewhere.

MERCER & EVANS.

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets. mar 27 tf

FORAGE.

Hay and Peanut Vines.

Corn, Oats, Peas.

Don't buy Molasses until you see our FINEST.

HALL & PEARSALL.

feb 22 tf Wholesale Grocers.

Wanted.

Six Plough Moulders.

Address at once M., care STAR, Wilmington, N. C

mar 24 1w

The Report From the "Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
11 South Front St.

mar 27 tf